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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A FULL JURY OBTAINED AT LAST.

Interesting Discussion of the Property Qualification Question.

PECULIARITIES OF THE TRIAL.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, April 6—3 P. M.

Forty-six talesmen were this morning called in, and three additional jurors taken, making eleven in all. Only one more is needed. It is believed the jury will be complete to-day.

The counsel for the defense are well with the accused. The latter is in high spirits, eager to get a jury.

The trial promises to be very short, and is otherwise quite unlike the District-Attorney applies the prosecution.

The Court room is full, and a lengthy discussion is likely to follow. The defense shows the fact to be under the Colonial Act of Maryland of 1777, and also shows that an Act of 1785 prescribes a code of procedure, granting to each man the right to select a jury according to the laws of the State of which he is a citizen.

This is the first time that test has been applied in this Court for many years; if, indeed, it has been ever before taken.

The Court takes a recess to consider the point.

Q.

[Court reassembled at the usual hour.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6.

It is confidently expected that the Jury will be completed to-day. The talesmen are summoned from the rural portions of the district.

The proceedings of yesterday are indicative of public feeling in this city. Seventy-one out of seventy-five persons had opinions as fixed and decided that they could not trust themselves to act impartially. When questions were asked, it appeared that these opinions were not as to the killing, but as to justification. The defence would not have challenged any of these jurors.

The prisoner's father, father-in-law, and many New-York friends are in the Court to-day, evincing their sympathy. Among them is Mr. Maclay, M. C. The lady of the Court-room is crowded, and deep interest is manifested in the proceedings.

The Court being opened at a quarter past ten o'clock, the names of the eight jurors already sworn were called, and all answered.

The prisoner was in the box, looking calm and self-possessed.

The Clerk proceeded to call the talesmen.

Robert M. Coombs had both formed and expressed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion has been formed from what I have heard and read; have never conversed with the witnesses for the prosecution.

District Attorney—That is as far as you know.

Juror—Certainly.

District Attorney—I should think so, for no one knows who are to be witnesses.

Juror—I do not think there could be any evidence produced to change my opinion. My mind is fully made up.

The Judge—I suppose so. You may retire.

Thomas W. Havens had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

To Mr. Phillips—My opinion is formed on mere rumor; do not know that I could discharge my duties as a fair juror; my mind is made up on the matter.

Disqualified.

Stephen W. Hinton has formed an opinion so fixed that he thinks he could not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

Thomas W. Arnold thinks he had formed an opinion; feel a strong sympathy in the case, and feels that he had expressed opinions; feels himself unqualified as an impartial juror.

The Judge—I should think so, after your declaration of sympathy. Retire.

George M. Goodall has formed a decided opinion.

Mr. Phillips—On what has this opinion been formed?

The District Attorney submitted that, after the answer of the juror, further examination was unnecessary.

Mr. Phillips thought the formation of an opinion amounted to nothing, if the opinion was founded on mere rumor. If the witness could sit as an impartial juror, the formation of an opinion would not disqualify him; if every man is to be excluded because he has formed an opinion on mere rumor, they would never get a jury. A man who had formed an opinion, he could still sit as an impartial juror, is as qualified as if he had never heard of the case at all. The prosecution, by preventing further question, would thwart the course of justice. The Judge himself had formed an opinion more or less decided, but the question is, "Are you an impartial Judge? Can you sit as an impartial juror?" There is no principle of law, and certainly none of common sense, which excludes a juror because he has formed an opinion on mere rumor, if, notwithstanding that opinion, he thinks he can give a fair and just verdict.

Judge—The opinion of a juror may be weak or strong. If a juror answers that he can try the case with impartiality, he may be sworn as several of the jurors have so answered—but where a juror answers that he has formed a decided opinion he is certainly disqualified. This juror has formed a decided opinion, and is therefore disqualified.

Mr. Stanton—Will the Court decide that the prisoner has no right to question the juror as to the ground of his opinion?

Judge—Oh, certainly not.

Mr. Stanton—The counsel for the prisoner propose to put the juror on what his opinion is founded, and if the prosecution make any objection the counsel be permitted to make such inquiry. This was a denial of justice to the prisoner.

Judge—I think the counsel should make no complaint in this case; there has been no withholding of any privilege or right from the prisoner.

Mr. Stanton—The Court is leading to insinuate that there had been rather railing against the prisoner. The Judge thought the testimony of the police witnesses, if true, would leave the juror sworn he has formed a decided opinion. This juror has qualified and further inquiry needless. Even if Mr. Phillips said he had formed a decided opinion, *it was formed on the knowledge obtained from the witnesses.* Disqualified.

Mr. Stanton explained that the defence merely wished to show that the jurors sought by saying they had formed decided opinions.

The Judge repeated what he had said before as to sworn as a juror would acquit the prisoner. (Laughter.) Disqualified.

Charles Grinder called. Had formed and expressed an opinion at different times.

William Parker had formed and expressed an opinion, and if sworn as a juror could not discharge his duty impartially.

Thomas Young and James W. Coombes answered similarly.

The three last-mentioned were disqualified. Hiram P. King had not formed or expressed an opinion, had no prejudice on his mind which would prejudice his verdict, he had no bias or prejudice, and had conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Challenged peremptorily by Mr. Stanton.

William G. Poole had formed and expressed an opinion on reading newspaper statements, and in reply to a question, he would try to render an impartial verdict, but he would rather not trust himself with the case, for he felt how far his prejudice might influence his judgment. The Court thought his answer disqualified him. Disqualified.

Juror—I know that he has expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. He had not several opinions, but had not made up his mind. Had no bias or prejudice.

Mr. Stanton—Have you conscientious scruples as to capital punishment, and am worth over $800, but should be glad to be excused.

Mr. Williams was sworn as the ninth juror. He resides in Washington City. Business, grocer.

John A. Kemp has formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was founded on rumor. It was in reference both to the cause of the killing and the act. Thinks he is prejudiced, and would not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

Philip B. Trench had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

James Moore had an opinion, and had expressed a good deal of sympathy in both parties. There was no impression on his mind to influence his conduct as a juror, and no bias or prejudice on either side. He had conscientious scruples about capital punishment. Should think he was worth over $800.

Mr. Stanton asked to know how far the case comes within the rule made by the Court, as to expression of sympathy, especially on both sides was very indefinite. Sympathy may be a pleasant sentiment on either.

Judge—Sympathy on the side mentioned is a disqualification. Sympathy on both sides, with general regard for the parties, does not exist. The Court strikes a balance. This is what we want to know. Challenged peremptorily.

John Mahermott had read the principal portion of the testimony at the Governor's request, and had a vague indefinite impression on his mind, as to what effect they would have on him as a juror, he could not decide.

Question—If sworn as a juror would you discharge your duty impartially?

Juror—Have no conscientious scruples as to capital punishment, and am worth over $800, but should be glad to be excused.

The Judge was sworn as the sixth juror. He resides in Washington City. Business, grocer.

John A. Kemp has formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was founded on rumor. It was in reference both to the cause of the killing and the act. Thinks he is prejudiced, and would not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

Philip B. Trench had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

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Question—If sworn as a juror would you discharge your duty impartially?

Juror—I should endeavor to do so, but would rather not take the responsibility.

To Judge—Had a vague impression, which he could not classify by the title of opinion. Can not answer as to what effect his impressions might have on him, or to what extent his mind is biased.

The Judge thought the answer amounted to a non-qualification of the juror. Thinks him qualified.

Sworn as the tenth juror.

Thomas Boyle had both formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

Andrew J. Duval, James A. Tucker and Francis Mattingly, had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

Wm. H. Stanford had not formed an opinion; has no bias or prejudice; has conscientious scruples against the law of capital punishment. Disqualified.

Michael Green had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—An opinion founded on rumor, but if sworn as a juror would go according to the evidence; but had expressed his opinion publicly and above board, that—

District Attorney—Never mind what it was; if sworn as the Jury, would you render a verdict according to law and the evidence?

Juror—I would.

District Attorney—*Have you any bias for, or against* the prisoner?

Juror—Well, I am for the prisoner as far as I have heard. (Laughter.)

The District-Attorney submitted that the juror was not qualified. Mr. Phillips argued that he was, for juror had answered that he could discharge his duty impartially. Mr. Brady said this was the first time he had taken any part in the discussion as to the impanneling of the Jury, and addressed his Honor now because the Court might have understood the answer of the juror different from the manner which the counsel for the defence understood it. He said he was for the prisoner so far as he had heard. He hoped there would be no misconstruction of the effect of his answer. He would suggest to the Court to ask whether it was not on what he had heard and read that he had formed an opinion, and whether that was not of a temporary or fleeting character. The juror had not said that it was upon any evidence he had formed an opinion. An opinion, to disqualify a juror, must be in reference to the guilt or innocence of the accused. This juror says he would render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, and he would not ask a juror to form a verdict in any other way. He hoped the Judge would ask the juror what he meant by saying that he was for the prisoner.

The District-Attorney submitted that the juror declared he had a bias for the prisoner. It does not follow that that bias is temporary or fleeting, as has been suggested. It may be fixed. The prosecution had here two difficulties to overcome, first the formation and expression of opinion, and, second, the bias in favor of the prisoner. The Court had already held jurors disqualified for having declared they had sympathy *for the prisoner. Here was something stronger,* a fixed opinion and a bias. He therefore imagined that this juror was not competent to sit as a juror.

Mr. Graham, for the defence, submitted that every prisoner is held to be innocent till proved guilty, and each juror should enter the box with an impression in favor of his innocence. The Judge should have the same impression. Till the accused was proved to be guilty, they should indulge the presumption that he is innocent. All prosecutions affecting life and all affecting liberty ought to be *in favorem libertatis*, to be *in favorem vitæ*. He asked that the jurors should be allowed to entertain the legal presumption that the prisoner is innocent. The first effort of the prosecution must be to overcome that presumption. The law was in favor of it, and the juror, who held the presumption, was entitled to take his seat in the jury-box.

Mr. Carlisle, for the prosecution, submitted, that the juror was not stating this as a legal presumption, but had said in effect that, as the case now stands, he is for the prisoner. It would take marvelous ingenuity to confound that with a theory about legal presumption of innocence.

Mr. Brady, for the defence, only wanted to know what construction the Court placed on the juror's last answer, that he was for the prisoner. Never was a man called to sit on a jury in any criminal case demanding sympathy who did not, as he looked on the prisoner, get an impression as to his guilt or innocence. There was no such thing in nature as a marble statue moving to the Clerk's desk and taking an oath to render a verdict according to evidence. Take the case of an old man, who had committed an act which might seem to be in some points natural, but which is yet against the law, all jurors, young or old, would feel this impulse stirring within them that unless the law prohibited such a result, that old man should not be sent to prison, or sent down in sorrow to the grave, and yet these men would discharge their duty conscientiously whatever consequence might befall the case. Here is nothing of that kind. I am perfectly willing to trust it to your Honor to satisfy yourself by inquiry from this juror, who is certainly an intelligent and upright man, as to what he means by saying he is for the prisoner, whether that relates to judgment on the case itself, which would control or affect his verdict, or whether it is not some general impression, fleeting and faint on something which the testimony would remove. I think your Honor will say that it is not an unfair or improper request to make.

Mr. Carlisle, for the prosecution, understood his Honor to decide yesterday, in a case where a juror had formed and expressed an opinion and felt some sympathy for the accused, but thought he could render an impartial verdict, that he was incompetent, because he had formed, temporarily at least, certain conclusions, and was influenced by certain sympathies. If these sympathies were against the prisoner, he would be obliged to overcome them before he could reach the mind of the juror, and so if his sympathies were in favor of the prisoner, the prosecution would have to overcome them. He thought he did not misunderstand the Court.

The Judge—No, Sir.

Mr. Carlisle—I think that that decision of yesterday governs this question.

The Judge—The answer of the juror to the question first propounded by the counsel for the defence, was that he could render an impartial verdict on the evidence and law, but the effect of the answer has been removed by the statement that he is for the prisoner. If that is not a disqualification, I confess I cannot see any cause that would be. In deciding on this question, I do not think the nice distinctions attempted to be made should apply at all.

Mr. Magruder, for the defence, asked: Whether he would *not be permitted to ask the juror if his opinion* was not hypothetical?

The Judge—The juror has *already stated* that it is made up on what he has heard and read.

Mr. Magruder argued that the juror was not disqualified. The juror had said he had a bias in favor of the prisoner from what he had read. If that be true, might they not ask him, whether, from that present state of his mind, he could not sit as a competent juror?

The Judge thought it unnecessary to ask further question. He was disqualified. Exception taken.

J. W. Angus had formed and expressed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion is founded on the newspaper reports.

Question—If the evidence given on trial is different from what rumor has indicated, could you render a fair verdict between the Government and the accused?

Juror—I could.

To Mr. Stanton—Could find a verdict on the law and evidence. His impression was in favor of the prisoner altogether.

Mr. Carlisle held the juror incompetent.

Mr. Phillips stood up to argue the point.

The Judge thought argument was unnecessary. The ruling on the last case governed this. The juror was disqualified.

Exception taken.

Elijah Edmonston had expressed an opinion, and if *sworn as a juror would acquit the prisoner.* (Laughter.) Disqualified.

Charles H. Wilberger had not formed or expressed an opinion. Had no prejudice or bias. Had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and if the prisoner was guilty he would hang him high as Haman. Peremptorily challenged.

A. Lammond had formed and expressed an opinion fully and freely in favor of the prisoner. Disqualified.

Theo. Mosher had formed and expressed an opinion merely from rumor, but would try to render an impartial verdict.

Mr. Stanton asked him whether he could find a verdict on the evidence?

Mr. Mosher remarked that his sympathies were in favor of the prisoner.

Counsel for the prisoner desired to know the nature of the sympathy, and wished to propound further questions, but the Court said that a mere leaning of sympathy amounted to disqualification.

George F. Varnell and William H. Marlow had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

John G. Robinson had formed an opinion, but did not think it would influence his conduct as a juror; had no bias or prejudice; he had nothing to do with the question of capital punishment. Peremptorily challenged.

William Hughes had no prejudice or bias; there was nothing to prevent him from rendering an impartial verdict; if a man was guilty he had no objection to capital punishment. Peremptorily challenged.

Joseph Davis, James Skirving, Benjamin S. Kinsey, Alexander Forrest, John Pettibone, Alexander Baily, Thomas E. Baker, John P. Davis and Zadock Williams were severally sworn, but having formed and expressed opinions, and some of them having said they could not render an impartial verdict, they were pronounced disqualified.

William Ultermuhl had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

Wm. M. Moore had formed and expressed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—His opinion was founded on what he had read.

Question—If sworn as a juror would you render a verdict *according to the law and evidence? Answer*—I see nothing to prevent it.

To the Court—Have had impressions. Thinks they would not affect his judgment. Thinks he has a bias or prejudice.

To Mr. Stanton—*Thinks his bias would not affect* his judgment on the evidence.

The Judge thought the juror qualified.

To the District-Attorney—Thinks he has no conscientious scruples about capital punishment, but could decide according to the law and evidence.

Mr. Moore was sworn as the eleventh juror. He resides in Washington. Business, grocer.

Hugh Seddy and Thomas J. Magruder had formed opinions, and were disqualified.

William M. Venable had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—Opinion founded on rumor. Thinks he could not act as an impartial juror. Thinks no evidence could change his mind. Disqualified.

Samuel Pumphrey had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was founded on rumor; was afraid to trust himself to give an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

James B. Gieeswell had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

Robert Oehm had formed or expressed an opinion. Has no impression, bias or prejudice, and no conscientious scruples. Challenged peremptorily.

James L. Barker had frequently expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

James L. Topham had formed an opinion. Disqualified.

The Judge here remarked that the Marshal had summoned 76 instead of 75. He supposed there was no objection.

Mr. Brady—No objection on our part. The number suggests patriotic ideas.

Thos. C. Wheeler had formed an opinion; has sympathies in behalf of the prisoner, and thinks no evidence could change them.

Mr. Brady—That clearly falls within your Honor's rule. (Laughter.)

W. H. Beum had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

Wm. B. Upperman and J. F. B. Purcell had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

Hiram Ritchey had expressed an opinion as to what the *result of the trial would be.*

To Mr. Phillips—He could not form an opinion of guilt or innocence till he heard the evidence; if sworn as a juror I have always thought that I could discharge my duty impartially, and think I could do so now.

To the District Attorney—He has sympathies for the prisoner and for all men.

Q.—Have you any sympathy growing out of what you believe of the circumstances of the case? A.—I have sympathy for any person who is similarly situated; both parties stand the same to me; I have no bias for or against the prisoner, but have freely expressed my opinion as to the result of the trial.

Question—Did you say what would be or what ought to be the result?

Juror—I said what ought to be.

The Judge thought that amounted to a disqualification.

To Mr. Phillips—That opinion was predicated on what I understood from rumor to be the facts.

To Mr. Brady—If the facts are different from what I understood them to be I could render a fair verdict.

District-Attorney—If the law should be different from what you suppose it to be, could you render a fair verdict in accordance with that law?

Juror—Certainly.

The Judge thought that when a Juror had said a verdict ought to be in a particular way, it amounted to a disqualification.

Mr. Stanton argued that on all the answers, taken together, the juror was qualified. Could there be a man *better qualified to act as a juror?*

Judge—I think so, very easily. (Laughter.) Disqualified.

Exception taken.

Stephen Cosier and John R. Mitchell had formed opinions. Disqualified.

Harmon Burns had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—Does not think himself competent to act as a juror.

Mr. Stanton—Why not?

Juror—My opinion is so fixed that I do not think I could. Disqualified.

John Miller and Reuben had formed opinions. Disqualified.

Franklin Turney had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion is founded on rumor; should not like to sit as a juror, being opposed to capital punishment. Disqualified.

J. P. Bartholomew had formed an opinion. Disqualified.

Daniel B. Clarke had a fixed opinion on all such cases. He had formed his opinion in this case on rumor. He did not know whether he could render an impartial verdict. If to justify the act would make him an impartial juror he could be one.

District-Attorney—I suppose that falls within your honor's ruling. (Laughter.)

The juror was disqualified.

Jeremiah Hepburn had formed an opinion and was disqualified.

Wm. Cooper had not formed an opinion; had no bias or prejudice, and no conscientious scruples. Qualified and challenged peremptorily.

The Judge here suggested that as the Marshal had summoned seventy-six men, he had better not call the last one.

Mr. Phillips said the counsel for the defence had consented.

The Judge understood that, but in view of the practice in New-York, he thought it the safest plan not to call the last man.

Mr. Phillips hoped that the practice of New-York was not to be imitated here.

Mr. Graham said the case in New-York referred to the constitution of the jury.

The Judge directed the Clerk not to call the last man in the box.

Joseph S. Wright had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was not entirely formed on rumor or newspaper statements. He had never conversed with any of the witnesses. He could discharge his obligations as a juror if sworn on the jury.

To the Judge—He had no impression, bias or prejudice.

To the District Attorney—He could give an impartial verdict, according to the law and evidence. He had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment.

Q.—Have you property to the amount of $800?

Juror—I do not know as to being worth $800.

Mr. Stanton objected to the question as to property qualification put by the District-Attorney. He did not think the lack of property any objection in the District to a juror. When the question was first made in this cause the counsel for the defence were taken by surprise. They were aware that the statute of Maryland, in its colonial condition, did impose a property qualification, but were not aware that the United States had ever made an objection to a juror on this ground, which is so dishonorable to principles on which the Government rests. The District-Attorney had never made that objection in other criminal cases, and the counsel for the defence supposed it would not be made here. This objection was made under the act of the Assembly of the Colony of Maryland, passed in October, 1777. Prior to that time, under the Government of Great Britain *the qualifications of a juror had been made both as to* the amount and quality of his estate. Freehold property to a particular value was required, but, as early as 1777, ideas had progressed so far, that the absurdity of requiring a freehold qualification was abolished. Nevertheless, there was still required a certain property qualification. He need not trace the origin of that idea. He did not know that there was a single State of the Union which required this property qualification for jurors. He asked the District-Attorney whether a property qualification was required now in the State of Maryland.

District-Attorney—I do not know whether there is or not.

Mr. Stanton—The prisoner is arraigned under the laws of the United States, and unless the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States imposes a property qualification on jurors no such qualification can be imposed. The only requirement is that they be free and impartial triers. The acts affecting the question will be found under General Act, G., Sept. 24, 1789, which declares, that in cases punishable with death the trial shall be had in the county, or where not so had, that twelve petit jurors shall be summoned thence and shall be drawn by lot or otherwise, in each State, *according to the mode* of forming juries therein. The law simply indicates *the designation of jurors, and provides* that they shall have the same qualifications as required for juries by the laws of the States. That was all the qualification which Congress imposed on jurors. *Is this a State?* Are we now a portion of the State of Maryland and have we imposed on us the laws of 1777? By no means. This Territory belongs to the United States, and the jurisdiction of the United States alone dwells here. On the organization of this District it was provided that the laws of Virginia, as then existed, should be extended to that portion of the District ceded to the United States, and so with regard to that portion ceded by Maryland, but this applied to civil not to criminal procedure. The act of July 20, 1840, amended the act of 1800, which provided that jurors, to serve in Courts of the United States should, in conformity with the practice in the State or District, be designated by lot or otherwise. Its operation was to give validity to the practice then prevailing. The act of 1840 provided that jurors, to serve in Courts of the United States, in each State, should have such qualifications as are required of jurors to serve in the highest State Courts. He argued that Congress, having provided the mode for designating jurors, and having imposed no property qualification, there is no warrant at all for a property qualification within this District. The reason of making that law conform to the State law was, that there might not be two modes of procedure. It was to harmonize the practice. There is no warrant under the act of Congress which makes the act of the Assembly of the Colony of Maryland in 1777 law in the District of Columbia at this day. Counsel felt a strong belief as to the right of the prisoner to be tried by twelve men, without regard to property qualifications. The act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of 1801, reduces the qualification of jurors, and enacts that jurors may be summoned of the most wisdom and experience, having $300 worth of property, and that no challenge shall be allowed against any juror for want of such qualification. The direction was to the Sheriff. But the want of a freehold should not be in itself any cause of challenge. The act was simply directory, and instructed to the Sheriff merely that he should have wise and discreet men as jurors. The property qualification required was to be in the State of Maryland. Would his Honor say, in this case, whether the property should be there or in the District of Columbia? If the Court took the law, it must take the whole law. The law being inapplicable no such qualification can be imposed, and certainly it ought not to be applied in a case which appeals to the heart of every man, but least of all, perhaps, to that man, who has no other possession than a pure, honest heart. I submit that the Judge can find no warrant to impose the property qualification in this case. It was a mere technicality contrary to the spirit of the age. If the practice is not warranted by the sovereignty of the United States it would not be imposed on this prisoner.

The District-Attorney replied. He would not discuss the propriety of the law. The question to be determined is, what is the law? Not whether good or bad, wise or foolish, but what says the statute? He imagined that his Honor would not go behind a law, to inquire into its propriety, no matter how repulsive to his Honor's feelings. As to its practice, he would admit he had not previously insisted on the law, but it was because, he would frankly confess, he was not aware of the existence of the law at that time. This rule was frequently practiced here, and reported in many cases by his colleague (Mr. Carlisle) had been counsel. The defendants would rather excepticism than otherwise. It was reserved to the Attorneys and Marshals and at the time of the late District-Attorney and his predecessors to enforce the law. Previous to the year 1777 the law of Maryland required a freehold qualification, but at that time the freehold qualification was dispensed with, so far as the Provincial Court was concerned. The law of October, 1777, extended the provisions of the existing law, and applied them to the County Courts, making 1000 worth of property necessary for the qualification of a juror. The gentleman says this is an old statute of one hundred years ago. It may be better or worse for that. It was instituted about the time of the Declaration of Independence, when it might be supposed our fathers knew what was in accordance with the rights of men. In 1801 Congress applied to the District of Columbia the laws of Maryland then in force. Did not that constitute those laws of the United States and not of Maryland? It was precisely as if Congress had taken up those laws and enacted them "*piecemeal verbatim.*" Then was a statute of the United States, prescribing the qualifications of jurors—and being so, it was the law of the land and the law of this case. It was sufficient for him that the public prosecutor should know it was the law, and stand upon it because it was the law. He knew of nothing that would justify him in departing from that rule. But, say the gentlemen on the other side, if Maryland was to change her laws after being adopted by the United States, a corresponding change should be effected here; that we should look not to Congress, but to the Legislature of Maryland for the laws to govern us. The argument carried an absurdity on its face. The gentleman argued that the law required property to be held in the State of Maryland, and not in the District of Columbia, and that though the law was adopted here it does not apply to the District. All the Statutes of Maryland that extended over the District used the phrase "in this State," and yet it had always been held that that phrase applied equally to this District. How were they entitled in this District to the benefits of common law? Solely *through their connection with the State of Maryland,* not through their connection with the United States. If it was not through the State of Maryland they had no common law at all, and the prisoner had better be discharged at once. The very authority cited by the other side, the act of Congress of 1790, settled this question. It settled the qualification of jurors, and declared that the provisions of the common law, as modified by the Statutes of Maryland, should continue to be the rule of law in regard to jurors in the District of Columbia.

Judge—We have it then declared by a gentleman who has been practising law here for fifteen years, who is the District-Attorney of the District of Columbia, and whose appointment has been ratified by the Senate, that he did not know that the property qualification was necessary. If that is so, where has this law been? Buried for one hundred years, and dug up for the prosecution of Daniel E. Sickles! Who brought it to his notice? He says his colleagues had tried a case in which he had seen the rule enforced. Then if he had not been so associated, Mr. Sickles would have been tried by a man with a heart in his breast, not with money in his pocket. The practice of the Court is the law of the Court, and if it lay so deeply hidden that a man practicing in it fifteen years did not know there was such a law till he had to arraign Mr. Sickles, it is not the practice of the Court, and not the law of the Court.

The Judge—You had better understand the practice about this law. It has been enforced here very often. The District Attorney may waive it if he please. I know very well that the late Mr. Fendall, District Attorney, used to ask the question. Sometimes Mr. Key did and sometimes he did not.

Mr. Stanton—That is precisely the point of view in which I proposed to discuss it; these objections alluded to were sporadic, exceptional cases. The question arises, whether the rule sought to be applied by the District-Attorney for the first time in the law of the land, or whether it is not merely acquiesced in, never having any real foundation in the statutes of the land. It is urged here as the practice of the Court, but to make that practice law it must be uniform. Then, as to the express statute, how stands it? The act of 1777 was merely a directory statute; it directed the *sheriff* to summon men having freehold property, but provided that that should be no cause of challenge. He stood not here on the ground that the law of the State of Maryland had changed, and did not now require the property qualification, but on the ground that that law never did apply to this District. He was satisfied that it was never contemplated by act of Congress to make the laws as to the property qualification of jurors applicable in the District, because then they would have the Penal Act of Maryland operating in one county, and the act of Virginia operating in another county. What was the common law in this District? It was the common law of England, as incorporated into and made part of the law of the District. In that common law there was no such property qualification to be found.

The Judge—Joseph S. Wright, having been called, and having answered several preliminary questions, the District-Attorney asked him if he was worth $800. He had a right to put that question. It was objected to by the defendant's counsel and argued. The County of Washington was part of the State of Maryland. The laws of Maryland were extended to the District by the act of 27th February, 1801, and are as much a part of the laws of the District, where not changed by act of Congress, as if Congress had enacted the several laws in so many words. If this particular provision of the act of Maryland of 1777 has not been uniformly practiced and enforced, I know that it has been practiced and enforced in many instances since I have been on the Bench.

The reason why uniformity did not prevail was, I suppose, that the District-Attorney did not choose to avail himself of the advantage. I think I heard the late District-Attorney say so, remarking that a man did not possess mind according to the weight of his pocket. Whether it is a wise law or not is not a question before the Court at all. The question is whether the law exists. With the laws of Maryland as enforced since 1801 we have nothing to do, more than we have with the laws of California since 1848. With so much of the laws of Maryland as are not changed *by Congress since 1801 we have everything to* do. The people of Alexandria had certain rules of action founded on the laws of Virginia, and the people of this country were governed by the laws of Maryland as they existed in 1801, so that a very curious state of things did actually exist. I have myself tried men in Alexandria under the laws of Virginia and punished them too when convicted, and I am sure every one who has practised at this bar knows that the laws of Maryland are enforced so far as not changed, with great uniformity. The tribunals of this District have labored under a great mistake for fifty-eight years, if the position taken by the counsel for the defence is correct. All the Courts, and all the Judges who have held Court in this District, have, with perfect unanimity, enforced these laws. It could not be otherwise, for Congress said they should be the law of the District. Congress had the right to change them, because it possesses Legislative power within the district. The law requiring a freehold qualification in the State of Maryland was amended by a subsequent law of Maryland so as to make the non-ownership of a freehold no cause of challenge, but yet it left the personality of $800 *as a pre-requisite for a man's being sworn as a* juror. If either the District-Attorney or the counsel *for the defence choose to make it a cause of challenge* they can do so.

Mr. Stanton—The witness I believe has not answered.

District Attorney—The question was whether you were worth $800 in property?

Juror—I expect I am.

Mr. Carlisle—What was your previous answer?

Juror—That I was not certain.

Mr. Carlisle—You are not certain?

Juror—I am not certain that I am worth anything, but believe I am worth double that amount.

Mr. Carlisle—In property in this District?

Juror—No, Sir, not in this District.

The District-Attorney read the law which requires the juror to have the property in this State, and argued that that phrase applied also to this District.

Mr. Stanton—The personal-property qualification was not by the law of Maryland limited to the County, but to the State. Now, can the Court limit it to this County?

Mr. Carlisle—If the words "in this State" are not construed to mean in this District, we would be left without a single law in reference to testamentary disposition of property, or to property in slaves.

Mr. Stanton hoped the gentleman would not lug in the question of Slavery in this matter. (Laughter.) He argued that the status of property goes with the man.

To the Juror—What sort of property do you speak of?

Juror—Personal property.

Mr. Stanton—Personality goes with the possessor. If the juror had $10,000 deposited in a bank of New-York, he has it, according to the view of the law, in his pocket. The residence of the party draws there the *situs* of his personality.

Mr. Carlisle—I should like the witness to state what his property consists of.

Juror—In notes and debts due me. I have notes in the District.

Mr. Carlisle—Then your first answer was based on doubts of the solvency of your debts?

Mr. Stanton submitted that the question was wrong.

Mr. Carlisle did not wish to be a pupil of the gentleman.

The Judge thought that the question was right.

Juror—(In reply to Mr. Carlisle's question)—That is what I meant.

Mr. Carlisle—Over and above all your debts and responsibilities you consider yourself worth over $800.

Juror—I do.

The Judge would not hold that the personal property should be in the District. He saw no objection to the juror.

Mr. Stanton—Swear him.

The Judge suggested that he had better not swear him till to-morrow, as if he were sworn the jury could not separate. It was not within half an hour of the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Stanton—There were reasons why I thought the jury should go at once under the protection of the law. He asked that the juror be sworn.

A juror stated that he should be glad if he were allowed to go home this evening. He had not expected to remain to-day.

The Judge said that course had often been pursued.

Mr. Stanton—It has been done by consent.

The Judge did not think it required consent.

Mr. Stanton cannot think the Court would be in haste, he could go under the count of an officer.

The Judge would not allow the jury to separate.

Mr. Stanton—Then we will not insist. We will consent for the convenience of the jury.

The Judge—Gentlemen of the jury, what is your desire about this?

A Juror—We desire to be discharged. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stanton—I am authorized by the prisoner to say that we assent to the arrangement proposed.

The Judge directed Mr. Wright, the twelfth juror, to be in Court at ten o'clock to-morrow, and told the Jury to make arrangements for a long absence from their families. He gave them the usual caution, and then the Court adjourned.

The Jury is composed as follows:

1.—Rezin Arnold, Washington County, farmer.
2.—James B. Davis, Washington County, farmer.
3.—John R. Neale, Washington County, shoe manufacturer.
4.—Wm. S. Hopkins, Washington County, gentleman.
5.—Wm. Bond, Washington County, broker.
6.—James Kelly, Washington County, tanner.
7.—Wm. C. Harper, Washington County, grocer.
8.—Henry M. Knight, Washington County, grocer.
9.—Jesse B. Wilson, Washington County, grocer.
10.—John McDermott, Washington County, cooper.
11.—Wm. M. Moore, Washington County, grocer.
12.—Joseph S. Wright, Washington County, furniture dealer.

The only emotion exhibited by Mr. Sickles since the commencement of the trial was when his old friend Robert J. Dillon, of New-York, stepped up to him to-day in the dock and greeted him. Mr. Sickles turned away to conceal the tears that suffused his eyes.

The arrangement made by the counsel for the defence is—Mr. GRAHAM is to make the opening speech. After the case for the prosecution is closed, Mr. STANTON is to make the argument on points of law, and Mr. BRADY is to examine the witnesses, and, with Mr. CARLISLE to present the closing arguments.

The uniformly intelligent demeanor of the 110 men summoned as jurors struck with surprise the New-York counsel. They say they have never seen so fine a collection of jurors. The fact that while they expressed sympathy with the prisoner, they yet were honorable enough to avow their incompetency to serve, shows what public opinion is in the best classes of society here.

As to the question of property qualification for jurors, about which so much has been said to-day, it may not be amiss to state that in the State of New-York a similar property qualification exists—a juror must be assessed to the amount of $250, and his not being so assessed is a cause of challenge.

One of the jurors—the eleventh—is understood to have stated that since he was sworn he has come to the conclusion that his mind was not wholly unbiased. If this be so, it may affect the present organization of the Jury.

The Difficulty of Obtaining a Jury—Probable Length of the Trial—Mode of Conducting the Proceedings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

As was generally anticipated, much difficulty is experienced in obtaining a Jury in the Sickles case. The panel of seventy-five, which was ordered yesterday and made returnable this morning, has been exhausted, and with no greater result than the swearing in of just three Jurors. In this we have a significant index to the state of public feeling here. It is especially indicative when we take into account the fact that of the seventy-two Jurors who were to-day rejected, every man who was closely questioned as to the grounds on which he inferred his own incompetency, declared that his opinions were so unalterably fixed as to the matter of justification that he could not render an impartial verdict; in other words, that though the evidence elicited on the trial and the law adjudged to be applicable to the case demanded a verdict of guilty, his conscience would permit him to regard the killing of KEY as other than justifiable and right. The prospects are that from the panel summoned for to-morrow the requisite number of twelve will be made up, and the Court be thus enabled to proceed with the case without further delay. But whether or not, I do not well see how the trial can terminate this week. Much time will be consumed in discussing the relevancy of testimony, and just as much in summing up the case. The speeches on both sides will be exhaustive not only of the arguments strictly appropriate to the circumstances shown by the testimony admitted, but, as I take it, of the subject generally, and the question will now be formally decided for the first time whether the law will justify a husband in slaying an adulterer detected in communication with his wife either *flagrante delicto*, or under such circumstances as may be deemed within the meaning of the law an "act of adultery." As the fact of killing may not be controverted, I do not see what other aspect the case can be made to assume.

Mr. OULD, the District-Attorney, has associated with him Mr. CARLISLE, a leading member of this bar. The lawyers here are much divided as to the propriety of his appearing at all in the management of the prosecution—not so much, it would seem, because of his aiding the prosecuting officer, but because that, after refusing a brief from the defence, he accepted the appointment of assistant counsel against the defence. Judging from the practice in New-York, which almost every serious criminal case illustrates, the mere fact that the District-Attorney feels called upon to obtain legal aid does not seem liable to serious criticism. But whether professional etiquette will warrant a lawyer to

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
BEFORANT
TO
MERCHANT DRY GOODS PURCHASERS
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & Co.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are ready to show their
SALES ROOMS,
Nos. 89 AND 91 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
with the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
which they have offered for sale for them, and presenting to the trade and advantages to the trade generally, and Jobbers in particular, that they are to be met with in any one house. Their extensive connections on Continental, which enable them to importunate to trade, upon an economic footing, and to bring in their stock of goods which is their Warehouse, each of which will be complete. Without enumerating the articles embraced, they will mention the following, viz:
FRENCH GOODS.
FRENCH GOODS AND LINENS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED DRILLS.
DENIMS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED MANTILLAS.
WARREN FUSTIANS.
WARREN TICKINGS.
WARREN DENIMS.
WARREN PRINTS.
PRINTING AND PRINTS.
Their Domestic and Print Department they will particularly mention, as containing all the leading makes and styles which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Pacific and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best quality.
Also, GINGHAMS, LANCASTER and MOTON GINGHAMS in every variety.
DOMESTICS
Comprising the following brands:
Wamsutta, Hill Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, Lonsdale, New-York Fulton-Ferry, Merrimack, Rock Hill, Arkwright, Pocasset, Massachusetts, Fairmount, Pepperell, White Rock, Hobson, Cabott, Indian, Lawrence, Atlantic, All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pembroke, &c. Also, a full line of Brown Drills, they instructions to the trade and makers as above.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have just received and offer for sale some choice and cheap styles of
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Including
CAMILLAS,
MOHAIR DE CHENES,
GRENETAS, INDIA GLACE
AND PINA CLOTHS,
In great variety.
Also,
A full stock of NEW SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS.
NOW OPEN
At No. 279 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
FRENCH SACKS AND BERNOUS,
RAGLANS,
LACE POINTS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SILK GAMBLE-HAIR SHAWL BORDERS
Of the CHEOICEST DESCRIPTIONS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have opened a large and desirable stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and
WHITE GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

500 SUPERFINE FRENCH
JACONET ROBES in DEUX JUPES,
At 9c.
FULL 16 YARDS,
WILL BE OPENED,
On MONDAY, April 4,
At No. 325 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NO. 283 BROADWAY.
NO. 283 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
Also,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
In new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 283 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
In every variety,
of the
NEWEST MATERIALS,
Will be opened
On MONDAY, April 4,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
NO. 325 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has just received an assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to paper PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, with Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with Borders and Ceilings, executed by any hands in the trade. Also, ordinary work of LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c., undertaken in with the usual economy of this establishment.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
BERTHES, CAPES, POINTS, MANTILLAS
AND FLOUNCINGS, all widths.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
CAPES, POINTS, SCARFS, FLOUNCINGS.
J. G. & Co. have made special attention to the subject of RICH GOODS, imported expressly for themselves, comprising some of the finest goods manufactured.
No. 725 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACES AND LACE GOODS IN EVERY
BLACK SILK EDGINGS, 4 cents a yard to $1.
BLACK LACE THREAD LACES, at auction prices.
MANTILLA LACES, CHEAP.
THREAD
EDGINGS,
and
LACES, 21, 27, 44, 50 and 62 cents a yard.
Stocks of these Laces are full FIVE INCHES WIDE.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

DRESS GOODS,
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
For 16th, now ready for inspection
At the Ribbon Store of
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No. 121 Bowery,
third door above Broome-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just opened a splendid selection of
NEW RIBBONS,
In Silk, Gros-grain, Organdy and Bonnet,
725 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
Twenty-five cents for good HAT RIBBONS at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

SKIRTS.—R. FRANCE, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER of the Patent Expander Woven SKELETON SKIRT, respectfully invites the attention of the trade to this Skirt, which can be worn by all, it is the best for every purpose, it is the best to give satisfaction and the only Skirt that will save time, annoyance and expense; there is no trouble attending the use of it, as is the case with all other Skeleton Skirts, where steels are continually falling off or cutting the tape shrunk; in fact those who wish a perfect Skirt should purchase one of these. All orders promptly attended to at the Wholesale Ware-Room, No. 51 Chambers-st., up stairs, next door to A. T. Stewart's.

CORSETS.
JUST RECEIVED
At MACY'S JUST PURCHASED AT AUCTION.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SIMPSONS
HAVE
TOURNED
This critical examining in consequence a number of SUPERIOR SILKS AND FURS and a DOUBLE OF TERRYBOT MOHAIR, which they have just received to the large, and considerable support in the spring. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be the purest Cream Mohair ever offered, either as Mohair or Alpacca. No Fair can will do without it. D. & S. will mention some of their
EXPANSION SKIRTS,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, instead of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 12, 15, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, which has always characterized their Skirts.
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ See water for Skirts or Douglas & Simpsons in every case.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
89 AND 91 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 293 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 93 Warren-st., New-York.

500 PIECES OF
4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES,
at 20 cents per yard,
WILL BE OPENED,
On MONDAY, April 4,
At No. 325 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

REMOVAL.
GEO. SLOANE & CO.
Have removed their principal business from No. 270 Hudson-st. to
No. 363 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,)
and have opened, this morning, a large, rich and varied assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
consisting, in part, of
RICH RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS,
ENGLISH CRAPES, Black and Colored,
BLONDE EDGES AND LACES, Real and Imitation,
BONNET FRAMES AND CROWNS, BONNET RUCHES, &c., &c.
Presenting attractions and advantages to the trade and public generally.
They invite an early inspection of their stock.
No. 363 Broadway,
Branch Store at No. 270 Hudson-st.

223—223—EIGHTH-AVENUE—223—223
CHEAP LACE
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.,
Opening to-day from Auction,
Collars, 6c. Collars, 1s. Collars, 1s. 6d., at KINZEY'S.
Bands, 1s. Bands, 1s. 6d. Bands, 2s., at KINZEY'S.
Ribbons, 3c. Ribbons, 6c. Ribbons, 10c., at KINZEY'S.
Ribbons, 1s. Ribbons, 1s. 6d. Ribbons, 2s., at KINZEY'S.
Bonnets, 1s. Bonnets, 2s. Bonnets, 3s., at KINZEY'S.
Ruches, 6c. Flowers, 6c. Ruches, 10c., at KINZEY'S.
Wanted—3 good saleswomen.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 89 and 91 Chambers-st., New-York.
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
BUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. HILLS & CO.,
Nos. 363 and 364 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS, MOUSELIN DE LAINES, LAWNS, &c.
Family Mourning.
No. 725 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 261 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to	$1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	85c. to	$1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to	80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	46c. to	55
Cotton and Wool and Hemp Carpets	35c. to	45

All Goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITS.—SOLD BY R. H. MACY.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Sold by R. H. MACY.
CORSETS SOLD AT MACY'S.
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LACE GOODS of all kinds sold at MACY'S.
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J. McILROY,
CORSET MANUFACTURER,
No. 67 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

FLOWERS.
FLOWERS
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS CHEAP, at MACY'S,
Corner 14th-st
and 6th-av., at R. H. MACY'S.

SKIRTS—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Busks, well made, without sewing, for $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8, a dozen; 12 springs $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 235 Spring, near Hudson-st.

EMBROIDERIES,
CAMBRIC BANDS and EDGINGS,
NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS at Auction prices.
At MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, FOR sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 60 Beekman-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE NORFOLK,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
in LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Also
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Unclassed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

GAS-FIXTURES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—Gas-fixtures which have been used, for two parlors, kitchen, bedroom and halls. Please apply to J. B. KIRKLAND, No. 136 6th-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S SHOW Case Manufactory, No. 64 Chatham-st., near the Old Bank. A variety of styles of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor to let with board to a gentleman or two or three single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate; references required. Inquire of Mrs. Hall, 1 Lexington-av., near 27th-st., in the house in rear of the Presbyterian Church, in Madison-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND very pleasant and desirable rooms on the 2d floor, unfurnished, with good board, in a quiet, private family, at moderate rate; location good, in Lexington-av., near Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, inquire at No. 70 West 29th-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS ON second or third floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms; house has all the modern improvements; the rooms can be engaged from the first of May, by applying at No. 108 Pineapple-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 47 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; rooms on second floor, front; also, some accommodations for single gentlemen; all the modern conveniences. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, five rooms, to let to one family, or two gentlemen and wives, at No. 12 Lexington-place, 30th-st., between 6th and 5th ave.; the house is first-class. The best references given and required. Apply as above.

BOARDING—TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD on second-floor with all of the modern improvements. Apply at No. 151 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 48 East 21st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 46, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A gentleman can have a hall room on the second floor, with board, for $8 a week; also, two gentlemen willing to room together, can have a large room on the third floor for $6 a week; the table is abundantly supplied and the house in every particular first-class. Apply at No. 43 7th-st., near 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT SIX MINutes walk from Fulton-Ferry, brown-stone house, elevated and healthy, well warmed and ventilated in rear. Furnished rooms and board to suit 4 or 5 gentlemen; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged. No. 83 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; pleasant rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Also, upper rooms; house first-class, finely located; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large front parlor and bedroom, on 2d floor, unfurnished, near Fulton Ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 26 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had on application at No. 79 Sands-st. Possession given about the 20th inst.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by four persons on the second floor of a pleasantly located house, between 4th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Three bedrooms and parlors required, unfurnished except carpets. If suited permanent arrangements may be made. References given and required. Address, stating terms, Box No 1,560 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman who dines down-town, except on Sundays; price not to exceed $4. Address L. S., Box No. 153 Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, CONsisting of a parlor, three bedrooms, bath-room, &c., adjoining, for a party of three gentlemen, with partial board; $15 per week. Location must be between 4th and 22d sts., and 3d and 6th avs. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. [illegible]

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET A PARlor and small bedroom attached, with board, in a private family where there are no others. Her room must not be above the second story. Address, stating terms, fair price, promptly, Box [illegible] Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD wanted on the east side of the town, in a family where there are no other boarders. The room must be large, well furnished, and have all the usual modern conveniences. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND BROTHER wish, June 1, a room and two bedrooms, furnished, with board, in a family where there will be no other boarders; location preferred within a few blocks of Broadway, and below 22d-st. Terms must not exceed $75 per month. Address S. P. Q., Box 950 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—The rooms are large and airy, and have every convenience; are furnished new throughout, and will be kept in the best order; also, a back parlor, suitable for a Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 28 East 30th st., near Madison-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would let their second-floor rooms, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen, with or without partial board, or lady and gentleman, with board, No. 122 8th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PARLOR AND bedroom, and two single rooms to let; also, suite of rooms to let from 1st of May, fronting on Broadway; all modern improvements, baths, gas, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

WANTED—BOARD BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a first class family, below 14th-st. Preference would be given to a private family, or to one in which there are but few boarders. Best reference given. Address H. N., Box No. 640 Post-office.

A FEW BOARDERS MAY OBTAIN ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME SECOND-story front room and hall bedroom in 4th-st. near Lafayette-place after May 1, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a house where there are but few boarders. References given and required. Address B. M. S., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A RETIRED PRIVATE FAMILY RESiding in West 14th-st., would rent one or two furnished rooms to an unexceptionable applicant, without board. Address E. R. L., Box No. 109 Times Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO OR THREE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a house pleasantly located, No. 36 Tenth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 58 East 23d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON A FARM at South Orange, N. J. For terms, apply to G. HILLS, No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' institute meet, THIS EVENING, at Cooper Institute, upper lecture room, at 7½ o'clock. It being well known that many substances possess functions not common to others of like composition, the question for conversation will be: *When a change in condition occurs with primaries in Organic life which render Isomeric compounds capable of exhibiting distinct functions not due to their composition?* Admission free. The public are invited. By order. JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN Racket Club will be held at their rooms, No. 204 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Important business will be brought forward at this meeting, as well as the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order,
GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, President.

DR. STILES, FORMERLY PASTOR OF the Mercer-st. Church, will preside at the Noon Prayer meeting THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the John-st. Church. Ladies as well as gentlemen will attend, as every attention to give general satisfaction.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold its next stated meeting, in Room No. 25, Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB.—THE ANNUAL election of the New-York Chess Club will be held at the rooms No. 815 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst. ROBERT J. DODGE, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 261 Times Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher of the English branches and of elementary music, either at the North or at the South. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

A YALE GRADUATE—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes a few private pupils. Terms moderate. Peculiar advantages to American or foreign students of English. Address LANGUAGE, Box 125 Times Office.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.
For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Lower Mines" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.
The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.
The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times adapted to this trade.
Office No. 30 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 347 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select goods at time, receive on circumstances, from stock on hand.

IRON SALE.—THE IRON BALCONY IN FRONT of the Broadway Theatre, 29 feet long. For sale cheap. Inquire of F. C. LAYMAN, at the Theatre.

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 21 and 23 Madison-av. This institution will be opened in the new and elegant buildings Nos. 19 and 21 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th ave., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the fine view desired for rooms will be They met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 352 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Pupils received for the Principals of the following Schools, viz: Rutgers Female Institute, Irving Institute, Yale Seminary, Freehold Institute, Irving Institute, Galway Ladies' Seminary, Tarrytown Institute, Goshen Young Ladies' School, Yonkers' Collegiate Institute and Gymnasium, Paulding Institute, and many others. The Circulars and all particulars furnished to Parents and Guardians, Principals and Trustees furnished with experienced Teachers. Teachers introduced to suitable positions in any part of the Union. Refer to the Principals of the above Institutions. Address, or apply to
RIOB & ANDRAUS.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 34th term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are designed to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to assiduous instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., E. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Kingsley & Son, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 79 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthfulness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition, in common English, $60. Circulars may be had of the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Esq., Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated on Fair-Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 13 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 193 Fulton-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. The location is healthy, and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. L. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Eddie & Co., No. 39 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manners and mind cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor S. Hinds, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 362 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Delmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $150 per annum. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 656 Broadway and No. 660 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Boarding and day school for young gentlemen. Pupils will be prepared for any college, academy or business. Pupils received at any time. Circulars with references, &c., at the Institute.
Cornell House, Faculty Hall, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
WM. H. WOODMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, N.Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $6; Drawing, $1; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentleman instructor at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; at De F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's, No. 16 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. C. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. G. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. H. BOYD.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 29 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on Monday, April 18. A few vacancies yet to be filled. For terms, references, &c., see circulars, which are to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REED & HOFFMANN.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT RINYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Board of Instruction consists of 13 teachers and lecturers. Prof. C. F. Mansfield, A. B., late of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, is principal of the department of instruction. For particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Summer session will open on the 2d of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for mercantile and other active pursuits. Circulars can be obtained at the office of the New-York *Evangelist* by addressing the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 193 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $160 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 122 Water-st., or of the Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 42d semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of G. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 52 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogue, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unexcelled. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family, a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S PIANO-FORTE CLASSES.—New quarter commences on TUESDAY, April 12. Terms, $20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each. For particulars, inquire at Mr. GOLDBECK'S, No. 149 8th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAM Ford, Conn., E. S. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

LEWIS ACADEMY ENDOWMENT—$14,000.—Located in a representative New-England village, 20 miles from New-Haven, by cars. Next term begins May 4. S. T. FROST, A. B., Principal, Southington, Conn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN ONE OF the Broadway omnibuses, a roll of CHURCH DRAWINGS. The finder will receive a reward of $5 for leaving the same at D. DANA'S Bookstore, 261 Broadway.

FOUND—A GOLD WATCH—THE OWNER CAN have same by proving property and paying for advertising, by applying to DRAYTON, SWANSIDE & CO., No. 63 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

COL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A [illegible]

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF HIGH RE[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTA[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPETENT GIRL WITH [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA[illegible]

WANTED—BY A GOOD SERVANT FOR HOUSE[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUA[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LA[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUA[illegible]

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE—[illegible]

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERI[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 3 GERMAN PROT[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COM[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UN[illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART AND [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD LAUN[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND IN[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, IN[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR WAITER [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859.

TERMS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, for Three Cents served at 18¾ cents a week; or Twenty Dollars a year, payable in advance. THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars. THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; five copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; and twenty copies to a Club of twenty or more will be supplied at the rate of one cent each.

Payment invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Mazeppa.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Charles—Rent Day.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Two Venus—Performances on Music.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Ethiopian Melodies, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Christy & Co.'s Great Establishment—Dan Rice and his Mules.

WOOD'S THEATRE—The Mules of New-Jersey—The Four Rewing Girls.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Harry Mowbray—Red Man of the Raft—Lawrence Rey.

BANVARD'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ora Ibrea Opera.

WOOD'S PUBLISHING—Green Name Mysteries—The Green Lane.

CONCERT HALL—Mr. Bateman's Lyric Entertainment.

Mails by Steam.

The Steamship Kangaroo, by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company, will leave the New-York Post-Office for Liverpool, on Saturday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Jesse M. Fraser, Pittsburgh, Penn., supplies Clubs and Subscribers with our Daily and Weekly Papers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, with advices four days later than is now due at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the 20th ult. There were no signs of her, or the *Indian*, due at Portland, at midnight.

After three days' effort, and the calling of about one hundred and seventy names, a jury has at last been obtained in the Sickles case. Considerable time was occupied yesterday in a discussion between the District-Attorney and Mr. STANTON, as to the propriety of enforcing the property qualification. It was finally decided to be proper. The Court meets to-day at 10 o'clock, when the jury will be sworn and the trial will be immediately proceeded with. The arguments for the defence are expected to be very elaborate and exhaustive. Mr. BRADY will have charge of the examination of the witnesses.

The intelligence reported as received by a mercantile firm, to the effect that the Paraguay difficulty had been honorably adjusted, and the object of the American expedition attained, was on Wednesday posted at the Philadelphia Exchange. This gentlemen are unfortunately quite indistinct, in accounts omitting to state whether the exercise of Commissioner BOWLIN had been confined to fill, or whether reparation was only partial. A congratulatory dispatch from the President of the Argentine Confederation to the authorities at his capital gives, however, the assurance that the whole subject had been amicably arranged, equally to the satisfaction of the American Commissioner and of the President of Paraguay.

Advices from Hayti to March 19 announce the conclusion of a truce between that Republic and the Dominicans, to endure five years from the 26th of February last. Several decrees relative to the peace of the State had been issued. Hostilities were active at Fort au Prince, between the Danish vessels by the late administration of Haiti. A proposition of the Dominican Executive to submit the question to arbitration had been refused by the commander of the Danish fleet, pending the demand, and as the Dominicans declined to offer other accommodation, a blockade of the more important points was hourly expected.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the resolutions relating to a reduction of the Canal tolls, and empowering the Canal Board to reduce tolls whenever they may deem necessary, were passed. The Factory Law bill was discussed during the afternoon session, but without any definite action. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the City Hall act was passed. The vote killing the bill annulling the banking associations in New-York and Brooklyn was reconsidered, and the bill was passed. The bill to amend the excise law was lost. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water act was passed; also the bill to define the duties and rates the salaries of Police Clerks in New-York. A great number of bills were passed by the Court of Appeals, yesterday, including that relating to the abolition of the Old Police force of the City. Five of the Judges concur in proclaiming their discharge by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to be illegal and void, while three are of the contrary opinion. Judges GRAY, STRONG, COMSTOCK, SUTHERLAND, and ALLEN, are the majority, while the minority are Judges JOHNSON, DAVIES and GROVER.

The opposition to the proposed new Charter for this City, now before the Legislature, is quite fierce. The main objection to it is found in that section which continues in office until January, 1863, the present incumbents in the Law Department, the Police Department, and the Croton Aqueduct Board, together with the City Chamberlain. This arrangement is thought to be the result of a political bargain for the benefit of the incumbents referred to. Besides the Common Council Committee, there is in Albany a delegation of citizens, with a numerously signed remonstrance against the passage of the bill.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Dr. GUNN as Health Officer, in the place of Dr. THOMPSON, and Dr. JEWETT as Physician to the Marine Hospital. The vote in each case was 28 to 4.

The negative slave case was yesterday decided by Commissioner LONGSTREET, by the discharge of the prisoner. The decision was founded principally on the failure of the prosecution to establish the identity of the alleged fugitive. The claimant swore that he owned the man in November, 1854, while it was in evidence that he was in Harrisburg as early as the Winter of 1853, or the Spring of 1854. The height of the negro also varied three inches from the description in the power of attorney.

A terrible conflagration was raging in New-Orleans yesterday afternoon, the loss by which had reached a million dollars. The Lower Levee cotton press, containing 10,000 bales, was consumed, with four squares, embracing 70 houses.

The Board of Councilmen held a session last evening. A communication from the Mayor with reference to the proposed alterations in the City Charter was received. After considerable consideration it was received and ordered on file.

The Board of Education, last evening, elected Thomas C. Boyd Chief Clerk in the Depository, at a salary of $1,100 per annum, and increased the salary of the Receiving and Delivery Clerk to $1,100. Some other uninteresting routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, was rather a pleasant reunion than a business meeting. They met for the first time in their new room at Castle Garden. A number of the Commissioners were present, among them C. W. BANCKER, G. W. BERRY, JAS. KELLY and R. GANSEVOORT, Esqrs. No business of importance was transacted beyond passing a resolution determining the fees of emigrant runners to solicit, and the stevedores to land passengers. A collation which afforded an opportunity for calling up reminiscences of the early days of the Commission, followed up after the business had been disposed of.

The sad story of the Baker and Dean marriage mystery, which, fortunately, in the Spurious case, has terminated in the death of Mr. HENRY HAMERSLY, the of the Supreme Court, has been used on a mortgage of $2,000 for money due him for the [illegible] of the Island corporation. Parties who have seen the signature of the deceased to the mortgage, yesterday, pronounced it a forgery. The deceased appears to have been in the habit of forging his name, and it is said that he was in the habit of forging his name, and it is said that he was in the habit of forging his name, and it is said that he was

ASSEMBLY.—ALBANY, Wednesday, April 5.

[illegible] asked the unanimous consent to call up a bill to amend the City Hall act. This was [illegible] the bill passed.

[illegible] by which the bill amending the Building [illegible] of New-York and Kings County was de[illegible] and the bill passed.

[illegible] to amend the excise law was read a third [illegible] several attempts to amend it, and was lost [illegible]

[illegible] moved to reconsider the vote. Tabled. [illegible] bills being reported correctly [illegible] Mr. LAW moved they now be read a third [illegible]

[illegible] moved the order of business be the Comm[illegible] engrossed bills and wished the rule in re[illegible] taken out of turn.

The question being on the motion of order, well taken.

The bill to authorize the Common Council of New-York to cause and pave a lofty alley was passed, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

[illegible] AGAIN.

The bill for the charter of the Central American [illegible] Industrial Association.

To amend the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company, Brooklyn.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

To define the duties and rates the salaries of Assistant Clerks of Oyer Courts in New-York.

To amend the power and duties of Canal officers, [illegible] canals.

For the relief of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Philadelphia.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER REQUIRED TO WITHDRAW—INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

The Philadelphia North American of yesterday says:

"The fugitive spent the night in custody of the Deputy Marshals [illegible] and Hayward. Every kind treatment consistent with security to DANIEL has been liberally bestowed upon him. He appeared cheerful yesterday, and occupied his [illegible] by voluntarily singing some very pretty melodies. He expresses the warmest gratitude to Marshal JONES for his care of him, and for the provision of all the substantials afforded by the market. The whole manner of the fugitive yesterday appeared changed, though whether from hope or resignation, it more than we can say. We understand that United States Marshal Tyson unwilling to test the philanthropy of the avowed sympathizers with the refugee, to subscribe $250 toward the liberation of DANIEL if he were remanded by the Commissioner, in case the remaining sum be contributed by them."

The Press says: Mr. HOWES rose, in opening, and stated in brief explanation. He had come into this case by our request. He had come here for the purpose of [illegible] duty, and had [illegible] fulfilled [illegible] duty with as much faithfulness as was possible. He would remain until the close of this case a simple spectator; but before rising he wished to make one remark in relation to the outrage that had appeared in the proceedings of the case, as reported in yesterday's paper. It would be seen by such readers that the Commissioner, who was present as a judge over those proceedings, had been acting as an officer and counsel before assuming the position of judge. Whatever had led to this improper, [illegible] action on the part of the Commissioner, he [illegible] it only to inexperience and hasty judgment, in view of this circumstance—a circumstance he would not comment on at any length—he felt [illegible] asking that the Commissioner should retire from the case. He did not want to make this thing a public matter; he had hesitated long about mentioning it in public, and, in view of this, he had [illegible] appeal to the presiding officer before entering upon the hearing of the case to-day. What had transpired had resulted in the world not say, but he felt it only, in view of it all, that the Commissioner should retire.

Commissioner LONGSTREETH observed that he conceived the best evidence was that shown to him, and the fact that no other evidence the warrant was legal. Nothing had appeared in evidence to warrant his withdrawal from the case, and accordingly he overruled the motion.

Some warmth took place between the opposing counsel on the question of the examination of witnesses present. During the day, United States Marshal JONES, who arrested the fugitive DANIEL in Harrisburgh, was called as a witness. He testified that he went armed to make the arrest, and would have fired upon the mob, had a rescue been attempted. The proceedings in Court had not been concluded at 3 A. M.

[BY SHERRATT.]

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER DISCHARGING THE PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 6.

The evidence to show that the alleged fugitive slave, DANIEL WEBSTER, [illegible] to the officers who conveyed him to the city and others, that this was his first visit to Philadelphia, was admitted after a long argument by counsel. This testimony completed the case. At midnight the evidence closed and [illegible] hours, counsel summed up last night, occupying six hours. The Commissioner postponed his decision until this afternoon.

The Court House was crowded this afternoon to hear the decision of Commissioner LONGSTREETH. Crowds of women and blacks were also gathered outside.

The Commissioner said his duty as an officer was a plain and simple one, laid down by law. He discountenanced all attempts of counsel to appeal to private sympathies. At an early stage of the case, he was satisfied that it was intended more as a show-case, but he believed in the largest liberty of speech. After adjudicating his connection with the case before the arrest of the fugitive, which was merely in accordance with the law, he said there were three things to be proven by the claimant, to wit: debt of labor, the escape of the slave, and his identity. He reviewed the testimony on both sides, and believed that the first two points were sufficiently proven. He disagreed with the counsel of the defendants on the question of the time of the escape. He was material in this case, and is evidence that the claimant says that the escape was made in November, 1852, while it was proven that DANIEL was in Harrisburgh at least in the Winter of 1853, or the Spring of 1854. The power of attorney was also defective. In the point of the height of the negro there was a difference of three inches. He confessed he was not satisfied with the point of identity. The prisoner was discharged.

The decision was greeted with immense applause. It was somewhat unexpected from the tenor of the opening remarks of the Commissioner. DANIEL was carried off the bar on the shoulders of his friends through the streets, and a large crowd, intense excitement prevailing in the city. The Abolitionists propose a public celebration.

Commissioners of Emigration.

NEW ROOMS—EMIGRANT BUSINESS—REPAIRS TO CASTLE GARDEN, &c.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon in their new rooms at Castle Garden. The apartments, which have previously been described, were very neatly fitted up and in every respect not inferior to those which the Commissioners have heretofore occupied in Worth-street. Of ex-Commissioners there were present Capt. C. H. Marshall, Geo. W. Bland, Rev. E. Gerrigue and Jas. Kelly, Recorder of Troy. After the Board had been called to order, Mr. PRUYN said he thought a written report should have been presented by the Castle Garden Committee with reference to forwarding business, as that committee had been [illegible] with reference to the action which had been [illegible] to upon record.

Mr. GERRIGUE said that [illegible] could easily be made good. The Committee had determined to recommend [illegible] 20 runners to solicit, and 6 steamboats to land passengers.

The Clerk read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Vice-President be authorized to issue licenses to runners, in number not exceeding fifty, for soliciting emigrant passengers, and steamboats in number not exceeding five, for landing emigrant passengers, as contemplated by the law of April, 1847, and in accordance with the regulations of said act.

Mr. PRUYN moved to amend by inserting "the Castle Garden Committee and the Mayor of New-York and Brooklyn" after the "Vice President." [illegible] Commissioner JAMESON offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has been found that the main building and [illegible] thereof, in Castle Garden, are in a somewhat dilapidated condition, although, in the opinion of architects and builders, no cause of apprehension as to safety from any part of said building or roof exists; therefore,

Resolved, That an estimate be made by a competent architect as to the amount of repairs requisite to be made to said roof and building, and the same be submitted to the Board at the next meeting.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Castle Garden.

According to the weekly statement which was published, it appears that 261 emigrants arrived during the week ending April 6, making a total for the year of 7,108, against 2,016 in the same date last year. There are 222 inmates in the Institution on Ward's Island, and 96 in the Marine Hospital; $20,663 25 have been disbursed, and $21,415 16 received, showing an overdraft of $12,496 56.

After the Board had adjourned, a collation was served up in the adjoining room. Captain MARSHALL, JAMES KELLY, Esq., and Captain PILLSBURY, made a few remarks in reply to or in proposing toasts. The collation was given by Captain CRAMMER, the Vice-President, on their removal to the new rooms.

MR. DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.—To-night, for the first time, Mr. DEMPSTER will sing his new cantata of "The Fisherman," the poetry of which is by TENNYSON. Other selections from Mr. DEMPSTER's compositions will make up the programme. The Concert will take place at Dodworth's Hall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. CHEEVER ON THE WAR.—The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered his lecture last night in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to a very large audience. The lecture was in favor of the Crimean war, and against the Russian Autocrat. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER spoke for nearly two hours, keeping his audience for the whole time in the highest state of excitement. He was very severe on the Pope of Rome, and on the Church of Rome, and on the Church of England, and on the Church of Scotland, and on the Church of Russia, and on the Church of Turkey, and on the Church of Mahomet, and on the Church of Christ, and on the Church of Satan, and on the Church of Hell, and on the Church of Heaven, and on the Church of Nature, and on the Church of Grace, and on the Church of Sin, and on the Church of Holiness, and on the Church of Slavery, and on the Church of Freedom, and on the Church of Tyranny, and on the Church of Liberty, and on the Church of Despotism, and on the Church of Republicanism, and on the Church of Monarchy, and on the Church of Democracy, and on the Church of Aristocracy, and on the Church of Mobocracy, and on the Church of Order, and on the Church of Disorder, and on the Church of Peace, and on the Church of War

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK tenement house, with all modern improvements and marble door, water-closets, baths, speaking tubes, &c., on the southeast corner of 45th-st. and the Third-av. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. BOGARDUS, No. 6 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 21 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $24,000; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE (FOUR YEARS TO run) of a first-class hotel, situated in Broadway, in the center of pleasure and business, well known, and doing good business; the furniture included if required. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, fourth floor, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOTS IN BROADway, Second, Locust, North, Church, White, Walnut, Canal, Broome and Stanton-sts., varying from $5,000 to $10,000. Inquire of THEODORE E. TOWLES, No. 64 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 146 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., high stoop, five stories high, replete with modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC.—It is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and Summer residence, and at a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present proprietor has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains eighteen rooms, including kitchen, laundry, dairy, meat-room, Winter vegetable room, and up stairs bath-room, with hot and cold water, water-closet and bedrooms. Stabling for three horses and a large and handsome carriage house, with a finished hay gallery, with a Gower farm-bell of the latest improvements; 26 acres in wood-land, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out; the lawn is unsurpassed within the neighborhood of New-York. It comprises 8 acres, beautifully undulating and studded with old and majestic trees. On the highest ridge of the property is a present tower 60 feet high, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, embracing Staten Island, Long Island, Highlands of Nevisink, &c. The out-houses are large and in excellent order; they comprise, gardener's-house, coach-house, stable, cow-house, chicken-house, barn, tool-house, ice-house, forcing-house, conservatory, bath-house, boat-house. The house is ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For further particulars and for cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Darien, Conn., within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, where trains pass five or six times a day each way; 1½ hours from New-York by Railroad, containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two story and basement house, (nearly new;) a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, woodhouse and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, a fine grape arbor in full bearing, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession any time. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 87 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The advertiser offers for sale his house and grounds, about six acres; the house is modern built, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family who may wish to live in the country, and do business in this City; a large carriage-house, ice-house and conservatory. The view on the Hudson River and surrounding country cannot be surpassed, and the neighborhood only requires to be known in order to be appreciated, and highly prized. For further particulars, apply to J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Situated two miles from the dépôt, at Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 50 feet high; stained and plate glass windows, gradual ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with box window; 30 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10,500, half cash. Cost $1,500. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Westchester County, 1¼ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road, 1 mile from Riverdale Station, 12 miles from Madison-square; the house is large and new, with the necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; 4 to 5 acres of land, with plenty of shade trees; rent, $700 per annum; access by hack from Yonkers Station. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or BUNGE, ODELL & PARNUM, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the dépôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or rented Summer boarding-house, all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BONDS OR STOCK of Western or other Railroad Companies, and $10,000 in cash, a valuable country seat and farm, within 25 miles of the City. The bonds or stock are wanted as an investment. The property yields a revenue besides the farm products. Valuable Sin-ship on the premises. The stock, farm implements, furniture, &c., can be had with the property. Address M., Box No. 1,042 Post-Office, New-York.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES.—FOR SALE, IN the town of Eve, ¼ of a mile from Fortchester station, 225 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining each other. Apply to A. L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N. D. BUSH, 117 & 119 Front-st., in Manufacturing Company, No. 37 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A PLEASANT country residence of fifty acres; fine fruit, wood, water, &c.; house and outbuildings; fine view of the Sound; now occupied and rented on Long Island. Price $4,500. Also, of fifty acres fine fruit farm, large house and outbuildings, wood, water, &c., in New-Jersey, near New-York. Price $4,000. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including lawn, finely shaded, with ice-house, carriage-house, &c. The house is large, contains 19 or more rooms, stands on high ground, commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay and surrounding country; a perfect gem of a place, with names of applicant, Box No. 3,619, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE RAILroad Depôt, two large and convenient cottages with gas attached; rent $300 each. Also, one cottage, gas, garden, and four acres of excellent land, with fruit trees and shrubbery; on the road to West Farms, half a mile from Fordham Depôt. Apply to Dr. HORSE-FIELD'S Drug Store, or WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Fordham; or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE YEAR—Possession given immediately—A furnished house on the Hudson River, between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, adjoining the residence of James A. Hamilton, Esq. Furniture new last year, and complete throughout. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORDHAM AND Westchester County, near West Farms, beautiful and healthy location, good stables, superior water, cherry, apple, pear, quince, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, strawberry, &c., in abundance. An acre of ground with Fordham house, and 75x300 feet with Fairmount. Apply to ISAAC McCAY, No. 219 Fourth-st.

TO LET—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF Ferry at Elizabethport, or railroad dépôt, Elizabeth, a cottage containing 8 rooms, 2 acres excellent land, barn, stable and large garden filled with shade and a variety of fruit trees. Rent $300. Apply to J. S. SPENCER, adjoining premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET AT YONKERS—IN SEARLIN VILlage, containing 23 rooms and cellar, sliding doors, marble mantles; gas and water in quarter of an acre of ground; shade and fruit trees; 10 minutes from depôt; fine river view. Apply to E. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers, or J. C. UHERY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE Library, in Tarrytown, opposite St. Paul's Church; East Chester, 12½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 23 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 39 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land with every fine cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County the other side of Pelham Bridge, two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to W. C. E. ENGLISH, No. 24 Wall-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, of many acres extent, on Staten Island, two miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, with full view of the ocean; the house is completely furnished. Also, a cottage in the same grounds, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 270 Broadway, up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country seat, consisting of 7 acres, Staten Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIGGS, No. 107 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP DWELLING AT EYE—Cottage slightly located within five minutes' walk of depôt; 9 rooms, and about an acre of land; price $2,000. Inquire of CROMWELL, No. 10 Williams-st., or DAVID BAKER, at Rye Village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Morrisania, with gardens. Terms easy. Apply to E. MERRIAM, 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Newark, N. J., with a large garden, in front and well stocked with shrubbery; a pleasant walk from landing. $1,800. C. H. OLIVER, No. 41 Liberty-st.

TO LET, AT DOBBS' FERRY—A HANDsome large grounds, garden, stable, &c. Apply to JAS. MOORE, No. 128 Washington-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT GREAT Neck, near Flushing, Long Island. Apply to C. W. CAMPBELL, No. 18 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH WATER FRONTAGES.—Persons in search of a country residence, desirable in point of location, with natural attractions, and with the advantages of many years' culture and improvement, will find the advantages of this place in which all are [illegible] by rail, and by [illegible] of suburban or [illegible] The position is healthy, and [illegible] of country and [illegible] healthy [illegible] and bathing, as well as [illegible] boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, inquiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER, between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. The place extending from the Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 500 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., &c. Spring, and shade from the old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication, by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOBSTEIN, No. 783 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 220 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 8 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 60 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 38 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE.—A GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIdence, containing three and a quarter acres of land, about one and a half miles from the village of Astoria, in the Hell Gate Neck Road, leading to the Bowery Bay, overlooking the East River and Sound. The house is a two-story cottage, with a nearly new, two-story twenty-two feet (40x22,) wing; twenty and twenty feet (30x20,) piazza front and rear, inclosed; three large rooms on the first floor; good wide hall; marble mantles in the best rooms; six bedrooms on the second floor, with all necessary closets and pantries; finished basement and two kitchens with plenty of cellar room; good well of water at the door; ice house in the detached dining, ample and nearly new; large garden, with plenty of small fruits; some fine apple, peach and pear trees. Price $3,000; one half cash; balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN ALSOP, on the premises, or JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; and extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling is 40 feet by 50, and 3 stories above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean, rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by the Rye Harlem Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the Rye depôt. The grounds are completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walks and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, inquiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER, between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. The place extending from the Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 500 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., &c. Spring, and shade from the old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication, by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOBSTEIN, No. 783 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 220 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER.—At Whitestone, L. I., only one of the most desirable locations for a country residence in the vicinity of the City, and in one of the most healthy of Long Island, only half a mile from the celebrated Long Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 187 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE two-story cottage house, situated No. 120 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., containing eleven rooms, for on the first floor, gas, water, range and furnace in the cellar; all in good order; lot of house 40x80 feet; is within three minutes walk of the Center-st. depôt; beautiful shade trees surround the house; lot front feet. Possession given immediately. Price $4,000. For further information apply to SAMUEL CHADWICK, No. 120 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about [illegible] and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 28 Pine-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COUNTRY Place of fifteen acres or upward, in the vicinity of Newburgh, Westport, Conn., or other equally desirable village or town. An English cottage preferred; some large forest and abundance of choice fruit trees, peaches, asparagus, &c., and a water front, either river, lake, Sound, Long Island, or Sound. Price, $4,000 to $6,000. Address, or call, at once, at No. 139 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I. A. E.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, in good order, and adapted for a country residence, for a responsible party, cash for first-class City property will be given. Also, a country seat wanted on or near the Hudson, on a lease, with privilege of purchase. DINGEE & HOLSEN, No. 9 Nassau, and No. 13 Pine-sts.

TO LET.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT

APPLY TO D. APPLETON & CO., APPLETON'S BUILDING, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 48 East 38th-st., with all the modern improvements, finished in first-class style. Also, 3-story frame house, with 2 lots of ground, situated at 126th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, 2-story and basement house, No. 100 East 124 st., between 3d and Lexington-avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. L. & R. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 595 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hatchway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last two years by Mr. Wanzer's Cabinet Furniture Warehouse. Rent $2,000. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 855 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 395 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 710 WILliam-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 25, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st., the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE house No. 79 East 14th-st., four-story and attic, with a sub-basement finished complete, 25x75 feet. For sale, a lot on the corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 50x150 feet.

To rent, the second floor of the house, No. 45 East 18th-st. Apply at No. 15 East 14th-st.

TO LET—NO. 519 STATE-ST., BROOKLYN. A snug two story attic and basement house, in good order; gas and fixtures. Rent $200. Also, No. 102 Myrtle-st., near Myrtle-av.; No. 183 Smith-st., $225; Carroll Park, near Court-st., $1,000; No. 23, 24, place, $800, and others. JOHN BRAINERD, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT ON MADISON-AVENUE, near 29th-st., a four-story brownstone front house, 25 feet front, superbly built, and in perfect order the location is as desirable as any in the city; it will be rented to a private family only, and on a five years' lease, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HOUSE in a pleasant location, and fine view in the rear, situated on 3d-av. The furniture will be rented, if desired, or a portion of the furniture, with the carpets and oil-cloth, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Address F. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terrace, one of the pleasantest locations for a residence in the City. The house is now being painted, complete order, and will be ready for occupation by the 10th of this month. Apply at No. 218 West 22d-st., opposite the Terrace.

TO LET—TWO LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS in the new brick building, situate in Broad, near the corner of Waterst., in the City of Elizabeth, New-Jersey; either of the said rooms is well adapted for a dry goods, grocery or fancy store, and situated in the best locality for business in the city. Apply to ASBURY W. MILLER, Druggist, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE SUBstantial three-story brick building, with deep cellar, No. 52 Marion-st., 20x80; lot 25x102. Gas, water and good light. Possession immediately. To a desirable tenant a lease will be given. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FURnished house No. 286 West 23d-st., with modern improvements complete, rent moderate. A comfortable house, with large garden, near the residence of the advertiser, at Flushing; location pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY

MEDICAL.

LIFE-PATENT MEDICINES MAY BE FOUND ...

DR. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, ... Office, residence, No. 102 Fourth-st. Hours from 11 to 2 and 4 to 9: Sundays excepted. ...

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A certain, speedy and safe cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This is the finest article of the kind ever offered to the public. Prepared only by the Sole Proprietors, A. & F. B. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by ...

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
CONSUMPTION STOPPED.
A SPRING MEDICINE.
A FAMILY MEDICINE.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES DIZZINESS.
CURES DIZZINESS.
CURES DIZZINESS

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 6, 1862.

[illegible]

THE DEFENCE FUND CASE.

[illegible] The following is the decision of the Board upon the motion on the application to allow the prosecution against Mr. Schmidt, by omitting additional charges against defendant.

Resolved, That the original charges and specifications in this case are of such a character that there is no possibility of their ever being substantiated. A thorough, instead of a partial trial of all matters in dispute, seems as may be, is therefore desirable. An immediate amendment of the complaint instead of waiting the result of a doubtful verdict at Chicago will contribute to that end.

The proposed amendment is allowed upon condition that plaintiff stipulates to permit any defence on the trial to the new matter charged, whether formally pleaded or not, as the defendant may be advised.

Written: W. Bushnell, Louis J. Dayle, et al.—Motion for costs. Costs of motion, $10, only allowed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Gothard Insurance Company vs. Geo. Leeds et al. Motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiffs, defendant liberty to pay the Referee's fees.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff and Robinson.

SUIT BETWEEN BANKS, PLACERS AND BURNER.

Henry Placide vs. William B. Burton.—This action was originally brought up on a parole contract for the sum of $1,946.

This agreement was made on the 26th October, 1854, and is differently stated by the two parties. Placide says he was to play the alternate four weeks, whenever called upon, while Mr. Burton says the plaintiff was to play nightly during alternate four weeks, between Oct. 9, 1854 and June 1, 1855.

In 1857, April 16, the case was referred to Henry Nichols, Esq. The referee found that the engagement was to be that the plaintiff should, between Oct. 9, 1854, and June 1, 1855, perform, as actor, nightly, during four terms or periods of four weeks each, the commencement of each term to be fixed by defendant and notice thereof given to plaintiff. That prior to Oct. 9, 1854, defendant, at the request of plaintiff, modified the agreement, so that it was agreed that he, the plaintiff, should go to New-Orleans on Jan. 1, 1854, and remain absent until March 1, 1855. That at the end of the second week defendant accepted plaintiff's proposal that the term should be divided into periods of two weeks each, and that the plaintiff should discontinue then and return and play the remaining two weeks prior to 1st Jan., 1855. That plaintiff did not play, nor offer to play ever after at the Theatre. That defendant did not for any time for the plaintiff's playing at said Theatre. That the services were worth $100 per week more than was agreed upon by the defendant.

Upon this report judgment was entered April, 1858, for the defendant—$200 damages and $472 82 costs.

From this judgment Mr. Placide appealed, and the case was argued and decision reserved. N. Dean, Ellingwood for plaintiff; Henry A. Cram for defendant.

Before Justice Slosson.

TRIAL TERM.

Joseph T. Gilbert et al. vs. Thomas Beach.—This action is brought to recover $1,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by the plaintiffs through the fault and negligence of the defendant. On Aug. 10, 1852, plaintiffs kept a store at No. 36 Cortlandt-street, New-York, and the defendant owned a similar store in Dey-street. Both were in an unfinished condition, and were separated at the back by a small yard eight feet across. The cellar of the plaintiffs' store filled with goods. The defendant's house was unfinished, the water-pipe being cut short about 12 feet above the ground. On the date above mentioned a rain storm happened, flooding the cellar of the plaintiffs, and damaging their goods.

The defendant alleges that the possession was not in him at this time, but was in some builders who had contracted to put up the building.

The case was tried before, and the Jury at that time, May 4, 1854, returned a verdict of $325 for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the General Term. The General Term dismissed the complaint, with costs of $136 21. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Appeals, and that Court reversed the decision of the General Term and ordered a new trial. Still on.

E. W. & G. F. Chester for the plaintiffs; Stephens & Parsons for the defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Margaret Britton, adm. &c, vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—Order for commission with a stay, unless plaintiff's attorney stipulate that the evidence of the witness given on the former trial be read in evidence if offered by defendants. No costs in such case to either party.

James S. Derrickson vs. William Kain, &c.—Order for payment of the costs out of funds in hands of assignees.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Guy vs. Bliss.—Motion to vacate an order granting allowance.

BRADY, J.—The service of a notice of discontinuance after the defendant's appearance, may be regarded by him as a nullity, unless his costs are paid. (McKenzie vs. Van Zandt, 1 Wen., 13; Hundington vs. Forkson, 7 Hill, 196; White vs. Sacesh, 4 Hill, 166; Morrison vs. Ide, 2 Code Rep., 27.)

If the defendant acts upon the discontinuance, then the only costs which follow are those that are granted in such cases. The defendant cannot regularly, therefore, predicate a motion to dismiss the complaint on a notice of discontinuance, received on a cause which is on the day calendar, and obtain an allowance. He waives his right to treat the notice as a nullity by accepting it, and the cause being at an end, no trial can be had. For these reasons, I think the order granting an allowance should be vacated, but without costs.

Before Justice Sutton.

Steinman vs. Clark.—Motion to strike out portions of an answer in an action of slander.

HILTON, J.—The matter complained of in the answer cannot be considered either irrelevant or redundant. It is asserted by the defendant in brief, that what she did say of the plaintiff was not from any malicious motives, but because she has been informed and believes that every charge contained in the complaint, alleged to be slanderous and uttered by the defendant, is true. That she had the property in the complaint referred to; that it was stolen from her, and she believes it was stolen by the plaintiff.

This would seem to be sufficiently definite to enable the plaintiff to understand the precise nature of the defence relied upon. It contains what may be considered a justification of the alleged slander, with mitigating circumstances tending to disprove malice; and, although the plaintiff may desire more particularity, yet I do not understand how she can be gratified.

Certainly, it will be a sufficient defence if the defendant proves a justification as full and as broad as the charge; and if she should fail in so doing, under the decisions in Bush vs. Prosser, 1 Kerman, 247, and Bixby vs. Shaw, 2 Id., 67, the evidence offered for the purpose may be relied on to disprove malice.

The answer seems to me sufficiently definite and certain to permit defences of the kind suggested, and is not open to the plaintiff's objection. (Code, Sec. 160.)

Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutting.

Sophia C. Lazell vs. the Chatham Bank.—This suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the Bank the sum of $319 and two years' interest, being the amount of a deposit standing in the Bank on the 19th day of March, 1857 to the credit of the firm of Johnson, Brown & Co. That firm being then on the verge of insolvency, the senior partner, Johnson, executed to several of the firm creditors conveyances of property to secure the debts due them, without the consent of the junior partners, Brown and Snow, who refused to join with him, but endeavored to protect other creditors by means of a general assignment, which they made to James Myers. That assignment has been set aside as void by Judge Davies in two suits tried before him, and to-day the question came up as to the validity and good faith of the conveyances made by Johnson. The defence claimed that Johnson's conveyances, under which the plaintiff claimed, were fraudulent and without any consideration. The Court charged the Jury that if Johnson acted honestly and in good faith in making the conveyances, and there was no bad faith on the part of his grantees, the plaintiff was entitled to recover, but if the transaction was fraudulent, the defendants were entitled to a verdict.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, without leaving their seats, for the full amount claimed.

L. A. Fuller for the plaintiff; J. & J. W. C. Leveridge for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Recorder.

Charles Leahy was placed at the bar, charged with burglary in the third degree. Following the advice of his counsel, he pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

James Keirns was tried for an assault and battery on Delia Scofield, on Jan. 11, and acquitted.

John Maloney pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

Daniel Hurly and Charles Martin were tried for burglary in the third degree. Hurly was acquitted. Martin was convicted and sentenced for two years to the Penitentiary.

Other cases were ready for trial, but the witnesses not being in attendance the Court adjourned.

(Advertisement.)

"THE PRIDE OF YOUTH."

The New Style of Hat for the Young.

A SELF-EVIDENT OF SURPASSING BEAUTY! KNOX will issue on Saturday morning a very becoming, jaunty and stylish full hat, designed expressly for "Young America." Its beauty and durability cannot fail to excite admiration, and while inviting attention to a fabric upon which he has expended his best skill, he is constrained to say that the "Pride of Youth" is not an old production invested with a new title, but a bona fide, artistic and novel effort in his business, the success of which he is perfectly willing to leave to the judgment of the public.

He anticipates for the "Pride of Youth" an unwitant demand, and has made his arrangements to meet it.

Parents are invited to visit Knox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, to inspect this article, the "natty" appearance will lead them to the conclusion that nothing could be more appropriate for their boys, and that every lad is entitled to one who deserves the name of

"The pride of the family."

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 357 and 359 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Mothers, are your children suffering from sickness or wind? Apply this great remedy at once, and remove a sight so disagreeable to the family. Sold by all druggists, and at the Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

CLEANSING THE SYSTEM.—Dr. Swayne's Pills.—At this season of the year a general cleansing of the human system is vitally important. During the Winter months a vast amount of impurities accumulate in the system, producing humors, eruptions, and even running ulcers. If not removed, such an accumulation of the impurities of the system, the Doctor advises at this season by electricity, steam and medicine, to man should watch over his own system and purify it with appropriate medicines. For this purpose, we are persuaded that Swayne's Pills stand predominant. For twenty-four years past they have been in general use throughout this country, under the presumption that there is not another so popular medicine for purifying the system in use; besides which they are cheap and pleasant to taste. Sold at No. 204 Chatham-street, at 25 cents a box. Sugar-coated, half-boxes, 13 cents.

(Advertisement.)

SAFETY FROM DROWNING GUARANTEED!

Every wife should urge her husband to buy a Life-preserving Corset Vest from

THE DEFENCE LIFE-PRESERVING CORSET AND VEST CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY.

All persons should compel their children to wear these garments, which, under any circumstances, will prevent the wearer from drowning in bathers or in smooth water.

All guardians should do likewise.

All persons, travelers or otherwise, should procure garments from the Defence Company, for they look like any other articles of clothing, and yet are always life-preservers. It requires no effort to inflate them. They can be worn by men, women and children, and used advantageously at a few seconds' notice.

(Advertisement.)

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Spring Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c.,

English Linoleums,

At the most astonishing reduction.

Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.

HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 99 Bowery.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6.

$1,000 U. S. 1s '74	104⅝	64	Stonington R.		68
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	80⅝	50	do		68
5,000 do	80⅝	200	Reading R.	c	50⅝
2,000 do	6	200	do	c	50⅝
3,000 Virginia 6s	90⅝	48	do		50
4,000 N. C. State 6s	45	100	do		50
27,000 Mo. State 6s	67⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	140	80⅝
10,000 do	818	67⅝	10	do	80⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cent. S. 6s	94⅝	100	do		80⅝
3,000 Erie R. 4th mt. b.	85⅝	100	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.R.		57⅝
2,000 Hud. R. 1st mt.	105⅝	50	Mil. & M. R.R.		15
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	98	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	100	15⅝
10,000 Mich. C.R. & W.C. 1st mt. 6's, F. G. S.	94	250	do		15⅝
1,000 Mich. S. 2d mt. b.	63⅝	125	M. S. & N. In. G. S.		30⅝
2,000 M. Sa. S. F. Bs.	72⅝	100	do		30⅝
3,000 Il. C. 2d m. b.	90	100	do		30⅝
20 Am. Ex. Bank	106⅝	50	do		30⅝
40 Bank of the Repub.	129	100	do		30⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	78⅝	100	Panama Railroad		118⅝
100 do	78⅝	168	do		118⅝
100 do	80	18	do		118⅝
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97⅝	100	do	c	60⅝
100 do	97⅝	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	100	86⅝
50 New-York Cen. R.R.	75⅝	100	do		86⅝
100 do	75⅝	205	Ga. & Chl. R. R.		67
100 do	75⅝	450	do		67⅝
100 do	75⅝	200	do		67⅝
50 do	75⅝	50	do		67⅝
100 do	75⅝	50	do		67⅝
100 do	75⅝	100	do		67⅝
100 do	75⅝	610	Cle. & Tol. RR.		72
100 do	75⅝	100	do		74⅝
100 do	75⅝	100	do		74⅝
100 do	75⅝	100	do		74⅝
200 do	75	1050	Chi. R. R. I. RR.		34⅝
100 do	75⅝	100	do		34⅝
100 do	75⅝	200	do		34⅝
50 do	75⅝	100	do		34⅝
100 do	75⅝	200	do		34⅝
221 Harlem R. Pref.	41	100	do		34⅝
100 do	40	44⅝	300	do	34⅝

BEFORE BOARD.

$8,000 Mo. State 6s	67⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. RR.		35⅝
200 Clary Ins. Co.	6⅝	200	do		35⅝
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	78	200	do		35⅝
50 do	80	200	do		35⅝
150 do	80	100	do		35⅝
100 do	80	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		30⅝
1040 N.Y. Cen. R.R.	75⅝	400	do		30⅝
200 do	80	400	do		30
200 do	75⅝	400	do		30⅝
100 do	75⅝	200	do		30⅝
100 do	75⅝	100	do		30⅝
100 do	75⅝	100	do		30⅝
400 do	75⅝	100	do		30⅝
100 Hud. R. R.R.	33⅝	100	do		30
200 Harlem RR.	40	100	do		30⅝
100 Reading RR.	50⅝	200	do		30⅝
50 do	50⅝	400	Panama RR.		118⅝
100 M. Sa. & N. I. R.	15⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	100	34⅝
250 Stonington R.R.	68⅝	100	do		35

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Md. ex. R. R. 7s	94⅝	20	Bank of New-York
31 At. M. In. S. '58	86	20	Lenox F. Ins. Co.
20 Am. Ex. Bank	106⅝	5	Merchants' F. I. Co.
10 Artisans' Bank	97⅝	10	Firemen's F. Ins. Co.
20 Merchants' Ex. B'k	93⅝	10	Wells, Fargo & Co.
10 Atlantic Bank	83	100	La. C. & Mi. R.

WEDNESDAY, April 6—P. M.

The main feature of the Stock Exchange today was the continued heavy sales of New-York Central shares. The price closed yesterday afternoon, 75⅛@76. This afternoon 75⅛@75⅞ ⅌ cent. The intermediate sales through the day are equal to 8,000 shares. The cash price fluctuated from 75⅛ to 75⅞, and back to 75⅛, sales, and bid at the close. The sellers' options were pressed with considerable eagerness, and 75@75⅛ ⅌ cent. at one time accepted in this way. The next active movement was against Michigan Guaranteed, which sold at one time yesterday as high as 41, and left off 40⅞; opened this morning at 39⅞, and after sales of 3,000 shares, closed 39⅞@39⅞. Galena and Rock Island sold down ⅛@⅛ ⅌ cent. each, and Cleveland and Toledo ⅛ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central was steady at 68⅛ ⅌ cent. Hudson River opened steady, but gave way to 33⅛ ⅌ cent. under sales of 700 shares, the same figure, however, being bid at the close. Harlem Preferred was steady at 40⅞@41 ⅌ cent. Reading not very active, but firm at the close at 50⅛ ⅌ cent. The course of prices in Pacific Mail, though irregular through the day, denoted considerable strength, and the final bid for the cash stock was 79⅛ ⅌ cent., after 78 had been accepted, seller 30 days, on the printed list. Panama was again firm at 118⅛ ⅌ cent. Delaware and Hudson steady at 97⅛ ⅌ cent. The general Share list left off with an improved tone, as compared with the early business of the day.

In Federal Stock there was little or nothing done. In State Stocks, Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas sold at the full rates of yesterday, while Missouris were ⅛@⅛ lower for cash, owing to the offers made to sell the stock on sellers' option. In Railway Bonds there were sales of Illinois Free Lands at 93, and the Cumberland Bonds at 88 ⅌ cent. Michigan Centrals, Hudsons and New-York Centrals were firm and in request.

In Discount rates we learn of no alteration. The business in demand loans is not large this week, the rates range to the Stock Brokers 4@5 ⅌ cent. The screw-steamer *Alps* sails to-morrow for Liverpool. As she takes no regular European mail, there was no movement in Exchange to-day. The rates on England, banker's are 109⅛@109⅞, and Merchant bills 109⅞@109⅞. This steamer will take out $250,000 in Gold bars. The *Niagara*, from Boston to-day, had no specie. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $171,410, including $106,000 from Customs, and paid out $139,958. Balance this afternoon, $7,870,384. We understand that about $3,500,000 overdue Treasury Bills, bearing from 4⅛@5 ⅌ cent. of the issue of March, 1858, have not yet been put forward for reimbursement. The interest runs on, and the Bills are held up at Bank and in the Trust and Savings offices, as so much money loaned on demand. About the 17th or 20th May, an additional sum of $9,000,000 will fall due.

The excitement in the Cotton Trade is renewed, and 8,000 bales sold in this market to-day at very full prices; the slight decline of last week having been recovered since the later advices from England, received yesterday.

The Bank Superintendent of the State of New-York, Mr. Cook, has notified the City and Country Banks for a quarterly return of their condition as at the opening of business on Saturday, March 12, 1862.

From the following communication it will be seen that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will probably pay regular dividends hereafter in April and October. The communication is in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed by the Baltimore City Council.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 1, 1862.

John W. Randolph, Esq., Chairman:

SIR: Your communication of the 26th ultimo was received during my absence from the City.

In reference to your inquiry regarding the probability of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company paying a dividend in April and October of this year, and the amount of dividend that may be paid, I respectfully state that the net earnings and present financial condition of the Company will justify a dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. for the fiscal half year terminating 31st ultimo, which doubtless the Board will declare at an early day.

As the Company is now free from floating debt, I see no cause, with judicious management and no extraordinary disasters, to prevent the payment of regular dividends hereafter.

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

J. W. GARRETT, President.

Earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, between Chicago and Burlington, (210 miles.) in March, 1862:

For Freight	$97,[illegible]
For Passengers	[illegible]
For Mails and Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Same time last year:

Earnings by the Quincy and Chicago Railroad, between Galesburg and Quincy, (100 miles.) in March, 1862:

For Freight	$12,097 [illegible]
For Passengers	[illegible]
For Mail and Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Being [illegible] ⅌ per mile.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 4,646 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats, 17,024 bushels Corn, 2,475 bushels Malt, 6,027 packages Provisions.

ASHES—Pots continue in fair demand at $6; Pearls are quiet at $5 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 840 bbls., including 600 bbls. Pots, and 240 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales in transitu, the latter on a basis of 12c. for Middling Orleans, with 7-16d. freight to Liverpool. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CONSUMPTION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.Orl'ns Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Middling, ⅌ lb	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14

FISH—Dry Cod are depressed and lowered at $3 37½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are dull in stock demand at declining prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no very remarkable alteration, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots are in moderate request, chiefly for home use, and are steady. Other kinds are sparingly sought after, and are quite heavy. Sales since our last 9,000 bbls. within our range. Unsound Flour, ⅌ bbl. [illegible] Superfine State [illegible] Extra State [illegible] Superfine Western [illegible] Fancy Ohio [illegible] Extra Indiana and Michigan [illegible] Extra Ohio [illegible] Fancy Genesee [illegible] Extra Genesee [illegible] Low to very choice Extra Missouri [illegible] Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining rates; sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for mixed and straight brands, and [illegible] for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inactive and somewhat nominal at [illegible] for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at [illegible] for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in steady request, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; and [illegible] for the latter, in packages.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer, at $2 70, and Bunch, at $2 [illegible] ⅌ whole box. Other kinds are moderately inquired for, at steady prices.

GRAIN—Wheat continues intimidated demand, owing in part to the firmness with which desirable lots are held. Sales, 2,600 bushels, including good White Southern, at $1 45; and fair ordinary Red Southern, at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Other sales were reported, but without particulars. Corn is quite heavy, the inquiry being very moderate. Prices steadily favor buyers. Sales, 10,000 bushels, at 50c.@55c. for unsound to strictly prime new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 65c.@66c. for poor to choice new White Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) 60c.@65c. for old Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. A small lot of very choice new White (Delaware) Southern was resold at 66c. ⅌ bushel. Rye is moderately sought after, at from 60c.@61c. for ordinary to very choice, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 2,700 bushels. Barley is depressed and declining. Sales, 16,000 bushels State and Canadian, at from 64c. (conditionally) to 65c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet, though prices rend downward; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Western, 35c.@36c.; State, 35c.@36c.; Jersey, 37c.; Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; Southern at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 49c., and 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27½c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—A pretty good inquiry prevails for Linseed at 64c.@66c. ⅌ gallon; week's sales, 80,000 gallons. Other kinds are rather quiet, and essentially unchanged in value. In New Bedford, during the week ending April 4, sales were made of 1,200 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 45@1 42, and 100 bbls. Crude Whale, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and Mess is quoted dearer. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $17 37½@$18 for New Mess here; $18 for do., deliverable in June, July and August; $17 50 for Old Mess; and $12 50@$13 62½ for prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams are in request, but nothing doing. Sales at 24½c.@26½c.; Prime Mess, 8½c.@8½c., and Shoulders, at 5½c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in demand, and however, declining prices. Sales reached 500 bbls. and kegs, in lots, at 10½c.@11½c.; and 200 kegs, at 12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request, at irregular rates; sales to day, 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 37½@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $14@$16 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime; ⅌ [illegible] Prime Mess Beef, $17@$18 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $18@$27 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 8c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State; and 23c.@28c. for prime to choice State. ⅌ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for, at 6c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 75, chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is rather spiritless, to-day. Sales have been reported of about 500 hhds., including New-Orleans at 5½c.@7½c.; Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Texas on private terms.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day passed off pretty briskly and satisfactorily, though the lots offered, being mainly old crop, were not very desirable.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 760 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 18 bales Sea Island do., at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 450 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 10d.; 100 tierces Beef, at 5s.; and 10 tons Wheelbrooks, at 15s. For London, 200 tierces Beef, at 5s.; 100 boxes Cheese, at 22s.; and 300 tons Oil Cake, on private terms. For Hamburg, 40 tons Measured Goods, at 35c. ⅌ ton. For Antwerp, 2,000 bags Coffee, at ¼c.; and 300 bales Cotton, at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 9d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Charles Cooper*, 704 tons, from St. Stephen or St. George, N. B., to Bristol Channel or Liverpool, Deals at £3 10s.; ship *Britannia*, at Boston, from St. George to Liverpool, £3 10s.; a British bark, 480 tons, from St. Johns, N. B., to Cork and a market, £4 5s.; two ships, expected here a short time hence, from Rio to London, the first of the season, £4; one from Bermuda, Hundred, Va., to Havre, Tobacco, 27c. cd.; ship *Wolfert*, from Christiansted, Island, Guano, to New-York, account of United States Government, at cost and $15 ⅌ ton; a bark, 400 tons, from Dobey to Rio Janeiro, Lumber $19, and back with Coffee, if to New-Orleans 50c., or if to a port north of Cape Hatteras 45c.; a bark, 320 tons, from Rio Janeiro to the United States, Coffee, 40c.; a British brig, 1000 bbls., to Antigua, 50c. ⅌ bbl.; a brig, 200 tons, to Nuevitas and back, 37c. and $2 25 and $2; one, 270 tons, to Zaza and back, 35c. and $2; a bark, 260 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 27½c.; a fore sch., to Cadiz, a schr. to Coast of Africa and back, a brig to north side Cuba and back, and four others, from Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

[Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 6.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 10,500 bales, at either but quotably unchanged prices; middling, 12c. Flour advanced 12½c.; superfine $4. Oats, 77c. Mess Pork, $16 50. Lard dull, at 11c. ⅌ lb.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 6.

FLOUR in demand, to fill contracts; sales of 3,000 bbls. at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. Wheat declined ½c., closing dull, at 82½c. Mess Pork—Sales of 3,000 bbls., at $17 25. Bulk Shoulders—Sales of 56,000 lbs., at 5c. f.d.delivered. Bacon, 6½c.@6¾c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 5.

COTTON.—The foreign news has caused an advance; the sales to-day were 3,500 bales at 12½c. to 12¾c. for Middling; sales of last three days 4,000 bales; receipts of same time 4,746 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 11-32d. Sterling Exchange, 108½@109.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 6.

FLOUR very dull and declining; Superfine selling at $4 25. WHEAT also dull and declining; White, at $1 40; Red, $1 36. Corn declined; Yellow, 65c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $18 50; Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, 4½c.@6c. WHISKY dull and declined to 26c.@27½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 6.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and dull. Corn declined; White, 70c.@75c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $18 50; Bacon Sides, 9½c. Whisky, 27½c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 5.

COTTON assumed greater firmness in consequence of the steamer's advices, and holders are demanding an advance. Sales to-day 1,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 5.

COTTON has advanced slightly since the receipt of the steamer's advices. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PER STEAMER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Leaves.	For.
Alps	April 5	New-York	Liverpool
Niagara	April 5	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	April 12	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	April 12	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	April 12	New-York	Glasgow
Kangaroo	April 16	New-York	Southampton

PER SAILING VESSEL.

Shakspeare	Mar. 10	Glasgow	New-York
Indian	Mar. 20	Liverpool	Portland
Canada	Mar. 25	Liverpool	Boston
Lebanon	Mar. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Star of Empire	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	April 2	Galway	New-York
Europa	April 2	Liverpool	New-York
Sarah	April 3	Southampton	New-York

PER THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Northern Light	April 11	New-York	Aspinwall

PER BRIGS.

Tennessee	April 16	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

PER BAHAMA.

Columbia	April 12	New-York	Havana
Isabel	April 12	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Outbound.

In steamship *Alpena*, for Savannah—[illegible]

In steamship *Kangaroo*, for Southampton—[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, April 6.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADISON-SQUARE GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

LOCKE, GRAIGH & CO.

[illegible]

CAUTION.—NO WATCH BEARS ANY PRICE [illegible]

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS [illegible]

PATENT GARDEN SPRINKLERS AND PIPE MACHINE [illegible]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A GRAND [illegible]

PATENT [illegible]

$4.00 [illegible]